The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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Where they will display a sample stock, representing their entire importations.

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Will be offered, and buyers will find it to their interest to examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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THE VAULTS of this institution are the accepted models of Safe Depositories throughout the United States. They are built of solid masonry, and are lined with steel plates several inches thick. They constitute an absolutely

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GREAT CONFLAGRATION OF 1871.

They afford a place of supreme security for the storage of Money, Coin, Jewelry, Silver-Plate, Deeds, Bonds, Wills, and Valuables of all kinds.

Recent additions and improvements have made the FIDELITY the most complete and extensive, as it has always been the most secure, Safe Depository in the world. Single Boxes and Drawers for Rent from $5 to $75 a year.

THE SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

of this institution pays interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on Savings Deposits and Trust Funds. This interest is added to the principal on the first day of each January and July.

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Money deposited in the Savings Department on or before April 6, will draw interest from April 1.

MONEY TO LOAN

On first-class inside improved property at 8 per cent, five years. Rents discounted.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
Bank Chamber of Commerce.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons owing Real Estate Taxes to the City of Chicago for the year 1875, that the City of Chicago will, at any time before May 1, 1876, borrow from such persons the amount of such City Taxes due from them, and will allow for such loan two and one-half per cent (2½) on the amount borrowed, and will issue vouchers therefor which may be used in payment of the said taxes, and which the Collector will be directed so to receive.

By order of the Mayor and Finance Com.
S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.
Chicago, March 29, 1876.

Office of Lyonsdale Coal Company,

86 Washington-st.,

CHICAGO, April 5, 1876.

Notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to the Lyonsdale Coal Co. that H. C. CONE, and no other party, is authorized to collect, receive, and receipt for moneys paid in liquidation of such indebtedness from this day forward.

JOHN H. LYON, Agent.

BABY CARRIAGES.

BABY CARRIAGES REDUCED!

New York Novelty (Parasol) Perambulators; Canopy-top and Closed-top Perambulators. The finest assortment in the city.

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,

138, 140 & 142 State-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

CLEVELAND, March 28, 1876.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders

Of Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co. will be held on Wednesday, April 26, 1876, at 145 Broadway, New York, for the purpose of electing Trustees for ensuing year.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

LADIES' SUITS.

In Silk, Woolen, and Mixed Goods, cleaned by the DRY CLEANING PROCESS, without ripping or removing the trimmings.

AUGUST SCHWARZ,
190 South Clark, 158 Illinois, and 265 W. Madison-sts.

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BLANK BOOKS,

Stationery and Printing,

Furnished promptly and at fair prices, by J. M. W. JONES, 104 and 106 Madison-st.

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MERCHANT TAILORS,

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Wanted to Rent,

A room centrally located, suitable for Library and Lecture purposes. Address

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Invite examination of their lines of above, which include all Novelties in Brocades, Broderies, and Damassees, Louisines, Stripes, Checks, and Plaids.

These goods are more than up to their usual standard of excellence, and well worth attention of most conservative, as ARE MARKED VERY LOW.

COLORED GROS GRAINS

In all qualities and shades, at ONE-FIFTH LESS than last year's prices.

Please call and see them.

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SILVER WARE!

We are constantly adding to our very large stock of Sterling Silver Goods, and have many choice patterns, found nowhere else in Chicago. Also offer a full assortment of New Styles in Silver-Plated Ware of the very best quality, at exceedingly low prices.

N. MATSON & CO.,

State and Monroe-sts.

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Desirable Offices TO RENT IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

INQUIRE OF

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Room 10, Tribune Building.

TO RENT.

The Store No. 12 State-st., near South Water, cheap to a good tenant.

SAM'L GEHR,
114 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT.

Store 81 Randolph-st., with or without basement, second, third, and fourth stories. Inquire of

CHAS. FARGO,
American Express Co.

FOR RENT.

A large corner basement office; also desirable upstairs offices, in the Metropolitan Block. Apply to

A. A. MUNGER, Room 8.

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HICKS & WOLFE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE SUPERB RANGE

Cooking and Heating Stoves,

IN ENDLESS VARIETY,

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Cincinnati, Ohio.

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GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

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ESTABLISHED 1853.

COAL.

Reduction in Coal.

Blossburg (superior quality), $6 per ton, delivered; Briar Hill (genuine), $6 per ton, delivered. Same rates to country manufacturers, free on board cars. All kinds of Hard and Soft Coal at lowest market rates. M. GOLDBERG, Office 74 Washington-st.; Dock, Grove-st., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second.

POLITICAL.

What Was Done at the Republican Primaries.

Full List of the Aldermen Put in the Field.

The Republican Convention and the Probable Candidates.

No Count Yet in the South Town—Tampering with the Ballot-Boxes.

Statements of Elliott Anthony, the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, and Others.

Result on the North Side—Still Counting in West Chicago—The County Towns.

The Greenbackers Hold a Mass-Meeting at Farwell Hall.

Election of the Republican Candidates in Rhode Island.

Result of the Numerous Town Elections in Illinois and Elsewhere.

A Voice from Egypt in Favor of Washburne for Governor.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE PRIMARIES.

FIRST WARD.

The various Republican primary meetings were held yesterday afternoon, with the following result:

As far as regarded actual violence, the First Ward was as quiet as any in the city; and, if the report of the police force be taken as a criterion, no fights or arrests took place. There was, however, plenty of loud talking and shaking of fists, but it uniformly subsided into nothingness. Voting was very brisk from the start to the finish, and the total of 983 votes shows that the clerks were kept busy from 1 to 6 o'clock. The delegate tickets were voted entire, but the nomination for Aldermen was mixed in the most perplexing manner, and the combinations of McAuley, Warren, Wentworth, Lyon, and Kuhn, were in almost every possible shape that could be put on paper.

The voters who took part in the election were by no means all Republicans, and not all from the First Ward, but whether there was any more of this sort of thing this year than previously does not appear. The extraordinary number of negroes who deposited ballots was the subject of universal comment, and it did seem as if the whole colored population of Chicago was on hand.

The "Wentworth party" (so-called) worked hard up to about 4:30, when, seeing that they stood not a ghost of a show, they withdrew and left the matter open to the other parties.

After the close of the polls at 6 o'clock the judges of election complained of the cold, and, to make them comfortable in the tedious work of counting, the boxes were taken into the Circuit Clerk's office where the work of enumeration went on until about 9:30, when the following result was declared:

FOR ALDERMEN.

Frank W. Warren	792
D. J. Lyon	453
John F. McAuley	311
John Wentworth	294
W. J. Kuhns	118
	1,975

This showed that 983 persons casting votes.

For delegates the result was as follows:

Arthur Dixon	983
J. Appleton Wilson	598
Lincoln Dubois	599
W. H. Richardson	599
J. K. Murphy	599
L. S. Davison	599
Louis Haas	599
H. M. Thompson	599
Thomas Carson	599
Henry Smith	599
S. J. Davis	599
John Wentworth	384
Leonard Swett	384
Charles P. Kellogg	384
J. H. Dunham	384
Henry F. Lewis	384
S. D. Phelps	384
John T. McAuley	384
Henry Field	384
William Baker	384
J. H. Durand	384
George M. Kimbark	384

The first twelve persons named were elected, Ald. Dixon receiving a very complimentary vote by being on both tickets.

The candidates for Aldermen are all well known in the ward. Warren has been in the seat for more than two years, and recently misrepresented his constituents' wishes in the Colvin matter.

Lyon is a lawyer prominent in certain secret society matters. He made his entrance into politics in November, 1873, when he was beaten for Alderman by Foley. Again, in 1874, he ran against Richardson, and was again beaten, this time on the Opposition ticket. It is, to say the least, strange that Lyon should have presented himself to a Republican primary when he was so conspicuous in the Hesing mob last fall. It is an illustration of the fact that politics in this country have to change mighty sudden to get ahead of some men.

After the election was over, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the First Ward Club was held, at which the following was adopted:

The Honorable the Chairman of the Republican Convention of the City of Chicago, assembled April 6, 1876.—Some time ago, and immediately after the redistricting of the city into wards, a large number of representative Republicans residing in the old First and Second Wards formed themselves into a consolidated Republican Club, which is the only Republican Club formed since such consolidation, whose objects were to secure honest elections and capable men for office, and whose determination was to prevent frauds upon the ballot-box, not only at primary caucuses, but at general elections as well. That the Club so formed now has about 300 members, composed of the best citizens and largest tax-payers in the ward. That the meetings of the Club have been frequent and largely attended, the desire of the members being to carry out the original design of the organization and elect only honest and capable men to office by a fair vote. That in pursuance thereof the Club, at one of its regular meetings, nominated for Aldermen John Wentworth and John T. McAuley, and for delegates to the Republican City Convention, to meet April 6, 1876, the following: John Wentworth, Leonard Swett, Charles P. Kellogg, J. H. Dunham, Henry F. Lewis, S. D. Phelps, John T. McAuley, Henry Field, Arthur Dixon, William Baker, J. H. Durand, George M. Kimbark.

That tickets with the above mentioned names for Aldermen and delegates were printed, and the members of the club, together with a large number of other Republicans resident in the First Ward, attended the primary meeting held at No. 195 LaSalle street, April 5, 1876, and voted for said Aldermen and delegates.

That the members of the club believed and desired that no other persons than Republicans should vote at the primary meeting, but that the judges appointed to receive the ballots at said meeting received and deposited the votes not only of Republicans, but of Democrats as well. That of the total number of votes deposited at said primary meeting at least one-half were cast by well-known and acknowledged Democrats; men who before and after their votes had been received boasted that they were Democrats. That several members of the club who are and have been Republicans protested, and requested the judges of the election to stop receiving the ballots offered by Democrats, but that such requests and protests were unheeded. That several members of the Club requested that one or more members might be admitted within the room occupied by the judges there to act as challengers, but that the judges there refused to accede to such request. That the members of the Club were prevented by the police from challenging illegal votes while standing on the outside, and that the Democrats having virtually obtained full control of the polls, many Republicans who came to vote went away without depositing their ballots, perceiving that the result of the caucus would be an expression not of the sentiment of Republicans, but of Democrats. That at least one-third of the voters at said primary meeting were cast by men who on April 4 voted for Michael Evans for Collector. That the Democrats who voted were many of them non-residents of the ward, a considerable number residing in the West and North Divisions. That many of them voted more than once, indulging in the old Democratic pastime of voting "early and often." That the result, as declared, is no expression of the Republican will and sentiment of the ward, because of the Republican votes cast at said caucus, a large majority were for the delegates hereinbefore mentioned. That in fact if only the ballots deposited by Republicans had been counted, at least three-fourths of them would have been found to have been for the said delegates. That the Club repudiates and denounces as a trespass upon their rights the action of said caucus, and requests of this Convention that the delegates nominated and voted for by them shall be admitted to seats. That after the polls at said primary meeting were declared closed a member, by authority of the Club, requested that he might be allowed to be present while the ballots were being counted, but that such request was refused. That the Club have the names of many Democrats whose votes were received, and of many Republican residents of the ward whose votes were refused at said election. The following are sample instances:

Peter Magee, a Democrat, who peddled tickets for and voted for Michael Evans for Collector on April 4, although his vote was challenged, was allowed to deposit a ballot containing a list of delegates headed by Arthur Dixon; Archie Mitchell, a Republican, a resident of the ward, and a legal voter, offered a ballot containing the list of delegates above mentioned, headed by John Wentworth, which was refused by the judges and he was therefore not enabled to vote at said caucus. That the representatives of the Club who were appointed by the Club to attend at said primary meeting and endeavor to obtain a fair election, finding that Democrats were allowed to vote without hindrance, even though challenged, finally abandoned the polls, and then and there, in view of the frauds practiced, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Club was called to meet in the evening to take such action as might be deemed advisable.

L. L. COBURN,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

At the said meeting of the Executive Committee it was unanimously

Resolved, That the following gentlemen, duly nominated by the First Ward Consolidated Republican Club, viz.: John Wentworth, Leonard Swett, Charles P. Kellogg, J. H. Dunham, Henry F. Lewis, S. D. Phelps, John T. McAuley, Henry Field, Arthur Dixon, William Baker, J. H. Durand, George M. Kimbark, be requested to present themselves at the Republican City Convention, April 6, and demand admission to said Convention as the only regularly elected delegates from the First Ward entitled to seats in said Convention.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to continue to support the Hon. John Wentworth and John T. McAuley for Aldermen of the First Ward, and use our best endeavors to elect them.

An informal meeting of the Club was held at which the action of the Executive Committee was indorsed and ratified, and a mass meeting called for Saturday evening, the place to be fixed by the Executive Committee, who were also authorized to secure speakers for the occasion.

The Executive Committee are requested to meet at the Sherman House this evening.

SECOND WARD.

The primary in this ward was held in the lecture-hall of the Bennett Medical College, at No. 513 State street. The choice of this place was an unfortunate one, as the lecture-room is situated on the third floor, to reach which none but the most ardent and enthusiastic would undertake. In the eternal fitness of things, a medical college is not the place for a Republican Convention. The Republicans are order-loving and never indulge in free fights at any of their caucuses, and never break the peace on election-day. The vote cast yesterday afternoon was a very light one, aggregating only 190, all of which were deposited in the cigar-box for the regular delegate ticket.

For the Aldermanship there was some sparring. The nominees of the Republican Ward Club were Jacob Rosenberg and Addison Ballard. A few of Mr. F. C. Vierling's friends gathered around the poll and succeeded in putting through quite a number scratched tickets in his favor, though Mr. V. was not there and was not a candidate. At the closing of the poll the vote stood:

Addison Ballard	172
Jacob Rosenberg	144
F. C. Vierling	54

The two first mentioned were accordingly announced the Republican nominees to represent the ward in the next Council.

The delegates chosen are as follows: Elliott Anthony, C. L. Wilson, Robert T. Lincoln, B. T. Wakeman, J. W. E. Thomas, Albert E. Ebert, Dr. J. B. Chaffee, Richard L. Hancock, Frederick L. Fake, A. T. Lay, and Dr. D. S. Smith.

THIRD WARD.

At No. 960 Wabash avenue, the Republican headquarters of the Third Ward, the primary passed off quietly and pleasantly. No disturbance whatever occurred. In this ward the respectable element predominates, and the voters are among the most respected business men of Chicago.

The following gentlemen acted as judges: Dr. Gibbs, Andrew J. Galloway, and Isaac Howland. The following ticket was elected with no opposition, and when the polls closed at 6 o'clock the box contained 234 unscratched ballots:

Aldermen—John L. Thompson and William Aldrich.

For Delegates to the City Convention—William Aldrich, Eugene Cary, George E. Church, Andrew J. Crawford, N. K. Fairbank, James B. Galloway, Sylvanus Hallock, Kirk Hawes, C. M. Henderson, Murry Nelson, Walter Peck, Jesse Spalding, A. G. Van Schaick.

The ward contains about 2,700 voters, of whom 2,000 are Republicans. It was rumored that Leander Stone was to run for Alderman on an Independent ticket, but nothing definite could be ascertained.

FOURTH WARD.

The primary election in the Fourth Ward passed off very quietly indeed. It were strange had it been otherwise, as the Fourth is a ward claiming distinction for the honesty, respectability, and intelligence of its residents. The crowd that gathered about the polls, located in the unoccupied church corner of Thirty-third street and South Park avenue, certainly did not contradict the assertion, for a more orderly and well-behaved gathering was not in Chicago. Not a fight nor angry brawl marred the harmony of the occasion. Everything passed off smoothly. There was no attempt at repeating nor any cause of complaint against the action of the judges. The voting was very slow till about half-past 4 o'clock, when the business men on the way homeward made their appearance in great numbers, and the ticket-peddlers and the candidates' champions were busy. From that hour till the closing of the polls a steady stream of votes poured in. At 6 o'clock there still remained many who had not had a chance to vote. Yielding to the general wish, Mr. Woods, one of the judges, put the motion that by common consent the polls be kept open till 7 o'clock. The motion was carried unanimously. It was afterward reconsidered, as the voting could be finished before that time, and 6:30 was set as the hour of closing. By that time nearly all had voted, and stood around awaiting the summing up, for the interest was very great, and competition strong. The great interest centered on the delegate tickets, which are given here:

Sidney Smith, J. L. High, George M. How, J. S. Cooper, Robert Aitchison, George T. Williams, D. S. Covert, A. H. Pickering, T. J. Sutherland, Aug. Singer, C. R. Vandercook, H. S. Wheeler, Albert Danks, F. B. Hill, Leander Stone, W. A. Stanton, Otto A. Schultz.

This ticket is the one prepared by the Executive Committee of the Ward Club, and over the adoption of which by the Club there was such a row and a broken-up meeting but a short time ago. It, however, found many warm supporters, and received the majority of votes.

The other, or "Russell ticket," as it was called, is as follows: D. E. Sibley, Ernst Prussing, Philo Allen, C. S. Squiers, Henry Best, Samuel Holbrook, Eli Smith, A. G. Webster, H. A. Bogardus, George W. Hoffman, A. H. Pickering, O. R. Brouse, F. B. Hill, W. W. Perkins, H. A. Anderson, A. H. Bliss, D. C. McKinnon.

The fight between the two factions was strong. One party upheld the regular ticket because it was regular, and worked against the Russell clique because the ticket was "prepared" and filled with the names of men favorably disposed to F. C. Russell as a candidate for the office of City-Attorney. The regular ticket was carried by a vote of 557 to 337.

The Aldermanic candidates were five in number. They could be seen about the polls, but allowed most of the work to be done by their friends. The vote as finally summed up is as follows:

John W. Stewart	515
James H. Gilbert	495
R. B. Stone	335
T. C. Clarke	208
A. D. Hayward	105

The total number of votes polled was 888, a much larger vote than ever before. The discrepancy between the number cast for delegates and for Aldermen is easily accounted for by the fact that fourteen men voted for delegates who cast no votes for Aldermen.

Mr. Stewart is in the real-estate business on Washington street, and lives on Ellis place, while Mr. Gilbert, also in the real-estate business, resides at No. 1333 Wabash avenue.

FIFTH WARD.

The primary election in this ward yesterday was held at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Hanover streets, and was noticeable for the good order which prevailed around the polls and for the large vote that was cast. It was the largest turnout of citizens which has ever occurred in this ward at a primary. But a large share of the votes were cast by Democrats, who had come out in good force to help their friends, or to weaken the Republican ticket by putting on the poorest men. The regular nominees at the Republican Club of the ward for Aldermen were William Van O'Linda and Michael Schmitz. There was put up against these John C. Folz and James G. Stephens, who were defeated for the nomination at the Club meeting. There was but one list of delegates voted for, which was the one nominated by the Club. The judges of election were Martin Best, Michael Weldon, and George Kolbe. These canvassed the votes in a manner satisfactory to all candidates, and obtained the following result for Aldermen:

William Van O'Linda	292
Michael Schmitz	238
J. S. Stephens	256
John C. Folz	194
Scattering	2

The delegates to the City Convention were William Van O'Linda, M. Schmitz, Joseph Smith, Simon Wallace, C. Eigeman, Henry Heafer, Alonzo Hommes, William Hansen, Arthur Zulfor.

Michael Schmitz served for two years; Van O'Linda is in the real-estate business.

SIXTH WARD.

The Sixth Ward primaries was held at John Pfeiffer's saloon, No. — Halsted street, in the very heart of the Republican quarter. The judges were C. Tegtmeyer, John Vanderpoel, and Frank Fucik. The voting was done in a very quiet manner, the Democrats remaining away from the polls altogether. There were but two delegate tickets in the field, and but two candidates for the Aldermancy presented tickets at the polls. The result was as follows for Alderman:

Jacob Kakuska	389
Henry Valk	227
C. E. Decker	171

The delegate ticket was as follows: A. C. Millard, Wentzel Kasperek, J. Vanderpoel, Louis Hutt, L. F. Nessel, F. W. Zuttermeister.

SEVENTH WARD.

The polling-place was located on the corner of Thirteenth street and Blue Island avenue, and there was a fair interest manifested throughout the day. Late in the afternoon there was some hustling around, and one or two scrimmages, but as a rule the day passed off peaceably and quietly. Now and then the challengers were pushed from their places, but voting was immediately suspended until the police could reinstate them, and then things went on as before.

In the vote for Aldermen there was but little scratching. Ruger had the preference from the start, the rest tailing off behind him. At 6 o'clock, when the polls were declared closed, there had been 265 ballots cast, with a line of at least 200 to come. Had they gotten in it would not have changed the aspect of affairs, for every hand held the red ticket, which was subsequently declared elected.

It was after 7 o'clock when the result was announced, as follows:

W. H. Ruger	138
John Chipp	81
John Willard	24
Henry Fust	13
J. B. Cra[illegible]	9

Ruger and Chipp were declared the nominees.

The following-named delegates to the Convention were elected by an overwhelming majority: A. Muss, A. Graham, G. W. Gardner, S. Deschauer, J. B. Mears, C. Gernshaw, J. S. Taylor.

EIGHTH WARD.

In the Eighth Ward the primaries were held at 170 West Harrison street. The polls were opened promptly at 1 o'clock, and there were a good many voters present at that time. The judges of election used considerable discretion, and known Democrats and repeaters stood no show. There were five aspirants for Aldermanic candidates in the field,—George W. Spofford, Frank Lawler, John Lussen, William L. Pierce, Joseph P. Werner. Spofford and Lawler represented the tax-paying and respectable element, while Werner and Pierce were also known to be good men. Lussen was the only visible seeker for the office, it may be said. He was around the polls until the close, working like a beaver, and distributing drinks rather liberally. The other candidates did not show themselves, and allowed their friends to do the work for them. Spofford and Lawler were around perhaps twenty minutes after the polls opened, and stayed just about long enough to get in their own votes. Their names were printed together on one ticket. There were two delegate tickets in the field, one headed by Chris Maurer and the other by M. White, the former coming off victorious by a vote of 955 to 113. The following was the vote cast for the Aldermanic aspirants:

Frank Lawler	770
G. W. Spofford	765
John Lussen	224
William L. Pierce	50
Joseph P. Werner	43

The following-named delegates were elected to the City Convention, which meets to-day: Christopher Mamer, Mark Hardin, J. Stephens, Philip A. Hoyne, John Gaynor, M. F. Barrett, Daniel Cosgrove, Daniel Hardin, James Collins, Edward Riley.

The candidates for Aldermen elected by the Republicans of the Eighth Ward are deemed capable and trustworthy men, and will represent the ward acceptably in the Council, if elected. Mr. Spofford is well-known as the former Principal of the Foster School, and as the present manager of a portion of the Morrison estate. He is a large tax-payer. Mr. Lawler is a letter-carrier.

NINTH WARD.

The contest in the Ninth Ward was a peculiar one. Two tickets were in the field, both headed "Republican." Their origin was in this wise: The so-called Republican Ward Club at a special meeting held in Justice Salisbury's office Saturday evening appointed a committee of six to nominate delegates to the City Convention and two candidates for Aldermen, subject to ratification at a public meeting of Republicans to be held on the following Monday. At the latter meeting the Committee aforesaid reported a list of thirteen delegates, beginning with their own six names, and ending up with saloon-keepers and other equally non-representative men. This, in a ward comprising such men as T. M. Avery, Peter Schuttler, S. M. Moore, A. E. Bishop, Jacob Beidler, L. L. Bond, and many other like excellent men, was more than could be patiently borne, but the list was rushed through contrary to all acknowledged rules of order, and declared adopted by Chairman Thompson, who assumed the right to preside by virtue of his office of President of the ward club. Messrs. Peter Schuttler, S. M. Moore, Philip Myers, J. W. Midgley, and others strove to gain a hearing but failed. Determined not to thus abandon the struggle, another list of delegates was made up and, although it was defeated by a majority of twelve votes, its supporters are quite willing to submit the two lists to public inspection.

Another feature equally disreputable was that the three inspectors of election were among the delegates named by the Saturday night meeting. Just before the polls were opened Mr. Bishop and others appealed to them in common decency to give way to other inspectors, and not act as judges of their own election. Montague, the leader, sharply replied that they proposed to run the election as they saw fit, and that they would not receive any but straight Republican tickets—meaning the one nominated by himself and a few others at the afore-mentioned private office. This remark led to a scene which assumed a belligerent aspect, whereupon Montague threatened to call on the police. The other side retorted by saying they also wanted the police to look after Montague. Eventually a compromise was made by which one of the inspectors retired in favor of Mr. Requa.

The name of Jacob Beidler appeared on both tickets for Alderman. The only contest for that nomination was between John M. Van Osdel and Dr. Bassett. The Monday night meeting had nominated A. E. Bishop, but he declined to run. Then a few were invited into Justice Salisbury's office Tuesday evening, the result of whose meeting was the nomination of Mr. Van Osdel. Meanwhile the other party had brought out Dr. Bassett.

For the first two hours the voting was very one-sided. The Independents were largely in the majority. But about 4 o'clock matters began to assume a different shape.

A large number of men were brought in and voted the regular ticket of delegates, bringing it up rapidly, and causing its final triumph. The result of the vote for Aldermen was as follows:

Total number of votes	525
Jacob Beidler	525
John M. Van Osdel	270
Jared Bassett	255

Following is the regular delegate ticket: W. H. Thompson, D. W. Clark, J. L. Brennan, E. F. Gale, H. W. Durant, A. Salisbury, J. J. Montague, Fred Boerner, George W. Knox, H. F. Oliver, J. S. Reynolds, W. W. Kennedy, F. B. Felton.

The opposition ticket, which received 257 votes, falling only 12 votes behind the other, was as follows: John M. Van Osdel, T. M. Avery, W. H. Thompson, H. H. Yates, James Ward, Alvin Salisbury, L. O. Keneston, Fred Boerner, Peter Schuttler, B. F. Walker, C. B. Carter, W. W. Kennedy.

The primary does not, however, end the contest. The men who made the fight propose to carry it on. They claim that the present so-called Ward Club is not a legitimate organization; that, prior to its reorganization, the five days' published notice calling all the Republicans of the ward together to form an auxiliary Republican Club was never given, consequently it is competent for the Republicans of the ward yet to be called together, and a truly representative club formed. This they propose to do. Moreover, it is believed the present Club is a Beveridge crowd, with whom the majority of the ward are not at all in sympathy.

TENTH WARD.

The polls for this ward were located in a livery-stable on West Lake street, near Sangamon. Voting was, as usual, accomplished by thrusting the ballot through a broken window-pane, it being then deposited in the box by one of the judges. There was very little excitement in the vicinity of the polls, owing to the fact that the contest was entirely one-sided. Only one ticket was in the field. The judges were Messrs. D. Jennings, A. B. Whitney, and David Oberdorfer. During the afternoon few episodes occurred. A good deal of fun was created by a wooden-legged soldier and a one-armed soldier, who haunted the scene in a state of inebriety. Following is the result of the election:

Whole number of votes cast	353
George E. White	310
S. T. Gunderson	292
A. C. McGowan	8
James Walsh	5
Dr. McDougal	1

The following delegates received all the votes cast: Pliny L. Haywood, Henry Sweet, Enoch Halvorson, Jacob Birk, H. D. Jennings, John Feldkamp.

Ald. White and Gunderson were around the polls at different times during the afternoon, but did not appear to take much interest in the proceedings, owing probably to the fact that there was no opposition. The delegates, several of whom were present, were non-committal as to their opinion regarding the City Attorneyship, though it was understood that they favored the nomination of Mr. Tuthill.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The Eleventh Ward election was held in Brown's livery-stable, 422 West Madison street, and passed off, on the whole, very quietly, although the polls were occasionally visited by gangs of disreputable Democrats, who were promptly repulsed. As the crowds filed up to the polls they formed in line and passed in the stable about half-way, where the line turned, and another was formed leading back to the office where the judges were seated taking the votes. A large vote was polled, and at 6 o'clock, when the ballot-boxes were closed, there was a long line of voters who were disgusted at being "left." The Aldermanic candidates were present, distributing tickets and advocating their particular merits to the waiting voters. At first the voting was pretty even, but as the afternoon wore away the result changed in favor of the regular ticket, consisting of Mr. Amos G. Throop and Mr. Jeremiah B. Briggs, and there was a corresponding fall of Heath and Hammond's stock. The election of delegates went pretty much one way from the start, and was in favor of the regular ticket nominated by the Republican Club of this ward. The votes were counted by 7 o'clock, with the following result for Alderman:

Amos G. Throop	461
Jeremiah B. Briggs	465
Monroe Heath	193
John H. Hammond	175

The delegates elected were Samuel Hale, John B. Jeffrey, P. W. Gates, A. G. Throop, J. S. Harvey, A. J. Thompson, A. B. Cook, H. Z. Culver, John H. Hammond, Frank Green, E. Stone, W. E. Mortimer, C. H. Rollins, Herman Raster, and George P. Bay.

TWELFTH WARD.

The Twelfth Ward election was held in a little old frame building on Madison street, opposite Seeley avenue, whose interior corresponded to the proverbial country store. Empty candy jars, stale sweetmeats in trays, toy-wagons, ancient periodicals, and dolls of all conceivable shapes and sizes were there to attract the eyes of the judges. But they could not be seduced from the path of duty, and valiantly attended to the work of taking tickets and depositing them in pine boxes, the Aldermanic tickets going into one box and the delegate tickets into another. In consequence of the call on Messrs. McCrea and Rawleigh published in these columns yesterday, the full strength of this large ward was not represented at the polls. Nevertheless, there was a quiet, steady vote all the afternoon, and, when the polls closed, a long line of voters gave up their places and very philosophically observed that they wouldn't vote anyhow. The Aldermanic contest was not an even one. From the start it was evident that the strength lay in Campbell and Clark, and that Sutter was failing behind. All three candidates were present looking after their several interests, and remained on the ground until the polls were closed and the votes counted. Occasionally a wagon-load of Sutter's men was landed in front of the voting-place, and, in one or two instances, they were men who had evidently been overtaken by the seductive powers of corn-juice, and the policemen were compelled to remonstrate with them, and finally remove some of them for creating a disturbance. As the polls were about to close several workingmen, whose ancestors must have come from Erin, who had never voted the Republican ticket in their lives, pushed themselves into line. When they approached the window where the ballots were received, however, they were promptly challenged, and concluded, on the whole, that it was not best to attempt to cast their votes at that time and place. As they marched away, their confederates in the crowd endeavored to gain sympathy for them by raising the cry that honest workingmen had been driven from the polls. One would-be facetious individual consoled a brother in misfortune by advising him to don a plug hat the next time he wanted to vote, and then it would be all right. The attempt to create an impression, however, fell through, for the reason that nearly all the bystanders understood the precise relation in which these challenged voters stood. The election, as a rule, passed off quietly enough, and the polls closed at 6 o'clock. The votes were counted in just about an hour, with the following result, for Aldermen:

J. L. Campbell	319
Lewis E. Clark	205
J. D. Sutter	95

The delegate vote, from the start, went pretty much one way, and resulted in the choice of A. M. Wright, Daniel Worthington, H. H. Brown, W. A. James, W. H. Beebe, Dr. McClure, M. Polachek, Mancell Talcott, T. E. Ferrier, Martin Howard, C. H. Crane, F. G. Bradley, A. White, A. D. Hager, G. L. Drew, Edward Sage, T. D. Cleveland, William Laughlin, C. C. Kohlsaat, Henry Malher, and H. J. Evans.

Mr. Lewis E. Clark, one of the successful candidates for Aldermen, is a gentleman about 47 years of age, and a member of the firm of Clark Brothers, masons and builders. Mr. Clark came to Chicago in 1855, and has resided in his ward for six or seven years. He lives on the corner of Paulina and Van Buren streets and owns considerable property where he resides, besides some at the corner of Western avenue and Van Buren street. Mr. Clark has an extensive business acquaintance, is a thorough Republican, and enters the political field as a candidate for the first time in his life.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The polls for the Thirteenth Ward were established at No. 788 West Lake street, and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon opened for business. A large crowd were in attendance during the afternoon, but a comparatively light vote was polled. Candidates were on the ground as usual, and evinced an extraordinary talent for getting in their work of challenging and drumming up voters. B. F. Gill, the defeated aspirant for Aldermanic dignity, was particularly officious, and about 4 o'clock created an uproar which had the effect of closing the polls. At that hour ballots were being deposited without hindrance, and the crowd began to manifest an increased interest in securing a fair election. Suddenly Mr. Gill announced that Democrats were polling votes at a Republican meeting, and called upon the judges to prevent such violations. An argument ensued, considerable loud talk and profanity were indulged in, until finally two of the judges, S. M. Booth and W. Williams, with a like number of clerks, F. J. Smith and Dr. Buchanan, departed, leaving the ballot-boxes in charge of C. E. Moore, the third judge, who remained, but summarily concluded the election. Moore stayed at his post until 6 o'clock, the hour of adjournment, when the votes were counted and showed the following result, for Alderman:

S. E. Cleveland	185
B. Quirk	135
B. G. Gill	50

There were some present who contended that the cause of Gill's interference was owing to the fact that he was being swamped in the contest beyond a hope of salvation; that his claim that Democrats were voting was without foundation in fact, and his course was far from commending either itself or its author to favorable criticism.

W. Williams, S. M. Booth, W. G. Wood, C. J. Lewis, J. C. Haines, C. G. Dixon, J. A. Roche, H. P. Thompson, W. B. Smith, and William Shade were elected delegates to the Convention which convenes to-day.

The following statement gives the other side of the majority of the judges of the primary election held at Benz' Hall, No. 786 West Lake street, in the Thirteenth Ward, on the afternoon of April 5, to nominate Republican candidates for Aldermen:

The undersigned, comprising a majority of the judges of the Republican primary meeting of the Thirteenth Ward to nominate candidates for Aldermen, respectfully report that the polls were opened at the appointed hour,—1 o'clock p. m.,—and that they proceeded to take the votes, two boxes having been provided for that purpose; one to receive the ballots for Aldermen, and the other for ballots for delegates to the City Convention. That large numbers of Democrats were present at the opening of the meeting, and that the number of that class of voters increased, until they greatly outnumbered the Republican voters present; that from the beginning of the meeting the Democrats took a lively interest in the proceedings, many of them offering to vote, who, on being questioned, were self-convicted of being opposed to the Republican party, and their votes were rejected. Many others also insisted that they were Republicans, and their votes were received, though we doubted their right to vote. Some, with the most brazen impudence, claimed the right to vote while acknowledging they were Democrats. Others insisted on the right to vote while admitting that they had not yet voted a Republican ticket, on the ground that the ballot they offered contained the names of two Republicans. And still others asserted that the candidates they wished to nominate being Republicans was all the evidence needed of their Republicanism. When 194 votes had been received the meeting was so decidedly a Democratic caucus, the long line of voters leading to the polls being composed mainly of Democrats, that all further proceedings seemed to us a farce, and, unwilling to be sponsors for such a burlesque on a Republican primary meeting, we declined to receive any more votes or further act as judges of election, and withdrew, and this ended the primary election in this ward. There was no canvass of the votes polled, and we know not what candidate—if any—received a majority vote. But we feel sure that the vote cast was not, and that had the voting continued till 6 o'clock the vote would not have been, a fair expression of the wishes of the Republican voters of the ward. We insist that all Republican voters in the ward, and no others, had a right to vote at this primary meeting. And we denounce the act of voting and of attempting to vote by Democrats at this meeting as an outrage on the rights of Republicans.

W. WILLIAMS,
S. M. BOOTH.

I think this a fair statement.

F. J. SMITH, one of the Clerks.

The Republicans of the First Ward held a meeting at Benz' Hall in the evening. Mr. R. A. Kasson was called to the chair, and Mr. Thomas J. Shea elected Secretary.

The names of Dr. C. J. Lewis, William Williams, S. M. Booth, W. G. Wood, J. C. Haines, C. G. Dixon, J. A. Roche, H. P. Thompson, W. B. Smith, William Schade, were presented as delegates to the Republican Convention to be held to-day. On motion, it was resolved that the gentlemen named be the choice of the ward.

The names of Ald. Quirk and Cleveland were proposed as the choice of the meeting for Aldermen to be nominated by the Convention. The motion prevailed unanimously. Ald. Cleveland declined to accept the nomination on the ground the meeting was not regular, and another has been called for Saturday.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

In the Fourteenth Ward the election was held at the corner of Milwaukee and Chicago avenues. There was a spirited contest over the Aldermanic candidates. The following were voted for: John Baumgarten, A. J. Elvig, Col. A. W. Raffen, W. T. Johnson, and Nicholas Eckhardt, one of the present Board. The result of the voting was as follows:

Elvig	111
Eckhardt	169
Raffen	272
Johnson	288
Baumgarten	430

Baumgarten and Johnson were declared the nominees. They are both business men of good standing, and long residents of the ward. Mr. Baumgarten is a commission merchant, living on Chicago avenue, and doing business on South Halsted street. Mr. Johnson is a well-known business man in the hardware trade on Madison street, near Clark. He is personally very popular, and has one of the largest circles of friends of any man in the ward. Among other things, Mr. Johnson is known as one of the best amateur shots in the West, and has always been a prominent member of one of the best sporting clubs in the city. He will if elected make one of the best members of the Council, and may be depended on to make his business, and not his office, support him.

There were also several tickets for delegates to the City Convention, though no one seemed to know the reason why. The two principal ones were headed by John Buehler and J. H. Raup respectively. The Buehler ticket was triumphant throughout, receiving 284 to 599 votes in a total of about 638. The following are the delegates chosen:

John Buehler, P. T. Tiedeman, H. J. Hamilton, Thomas Embright, Anton Schermann, Edward Thompson, George Rahlfs, Peter Kiolbassa, Louis Schultze, Patrick T. Prendergast. The counting of the votes was not concluded until a late hour in the evening.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The utmost excitement prevailed at the Republican primary election in the Fifteenth Ward yesterday afternoon. The poll at the corner of Centre avenue was surrounded with a black mass of humanity from the time it opened at 1 o'clock until the close at 6 o'clock p. m. There were four candidates in the field, Ald. Thomas Stout and Peter Mahr, and Messrs. M. De Puy and Eugene Sittig. It was generally expected by the more respectable portion of the citizens of the ward that the judges of election would refuse the votes offered for the first two named gentlemen, on the ground that they were not Republicans. No objection, however, was made to any of the votes offered, things having evidently been arranged amicably with Mr. Elias Shipman, the Chairman of the judges. This gentleman, it will be remembered, made a vehement speech at a late meeting of the Republican Club of the ward announcing his determination that, under no consideration, would he allow any of the votes offered for these men to go into the box. Thomas Stout and his friends were the hardest workers and put in big licks. The whole city was scoured by them for voters, and wagon-load after wagon-load arrived on the scene of action and deposited votes, who were not asked from whence they came or what was their politics. Every man at work on the Fullerton avenue conduit, whether a citizen or not, was pressed into service and made to work for Stout. Mr. Stout himself was around everywhere supplying the necessary amounts of "grease" to keep his voters in good trim.

Mr. Peter Mahr did not work as hard as Mr. Stout did, expecting that the latter would stick by him, and have all his men vote for him also. Subsequent developments, however, showed that Mr. Mahr had too much faith in his friend Stout, who cared more for his own nomination than that of any one else. Never was there a more crestfallen man than Mr. Peter Mahr when the result of the election was announced, showing that he had received the least votes of all the candidates. As he left the room in disgust, he remarked spitefully that the ticket nominated would be beaten to h—l. Had it not been for the fact that Capt. De Puy and Mr. Sittig also worked like tigers all day, Messrs. Stout and Mahr would have been almost the unanimous choice. Capt. De Puy, who lives at Nickersonville, where he is quite a favorite, had the entire population of that savory suburb at the polls, and finally succeeded in receiving the largest number of votes cast, in spite of Tom Stout's importations and repeaters. Mr. Eugene Sittig, who is quite a favorite among the Germans, was on the tickets of both Stout and De Pue, who had him put on to catch German votes, and thus he managed to get the third largest number of votes cast, Mr. Stout being second. The better class of Republicans, who had come with the expectation of witnessing a fair Republican election, were disgusted with the crowd surrounding the polls, left without depositing their votes, avowing their intention that under no considerations would they support the nominees of that mob. The judges of the primary were Messrs. Elias Shipman, Charles Greiner, and C. E. Pickering. They closed the poll precisely at 6 o'clock, when there had been deposited some 700 votes. The various candidates were admitted to the judges' room while the vote was being canvassed. Mr. Stout, however, did not take any of the permission, being quite sure that he had a majority of the votes. It appeared, however, that he had escaped defeat by the skin of the teeth. After about an hour's work, the canvass was completed, and the result of the vote announced as follows:

Capt. M. DePue	377
Thomas Stout	368
Eugene Sittig	331
Peter Mahr	305
George E. Adams	5

There was but one delegate ticket in the field, which was as follows: Conrad Folz, Henry Geldermann, Fred Benzinger, John Kerber, Thomas Mack, William H. Phelps, John K. Miller, George Zingibel, and Charles Nibbe.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The primary election at the Sixteenth Ward passed off in a quiet and peaceable manner. There was but one Aldermanic and one delegate ticket in the field, which, of course, had everything its own way. There was about 300 votes cast in all, a majority of which, however, came in wagons from the Fifteenth Ward, after having done duty there for Tom Stout. The candidates for Aldermen were Messrs. Jacob Lengacher, one of the present incumbents, and Mr. Patrick Kelly. The regular Republican Club and the respectable Republicans of the ward did not go to the polls at all, it being understood that everything had been cooked and dried beforehand by Messrs. Schaffner and Lengacher, and that they had the requisite number of voters in reserve to overcome all opposition. There remains but little doubt that most of the voting in this, as well as in other wards on the North Side, was done in the interest of Mayor Colvin, and that the same crowds voted in nearly all the wards in the city. The Chairman of the delegation of this ward, Mr. James R. Huguenin, is said to have stated in public yesterday that he would introduce a resolution in the Convention to-day to the effect that the Republicans of the city were satisfied with Colvin, and that he should be continued in office. Yesterday's issue also reveals the reason why Ald. Schaffner cast his lot with the Mayor a short time ago. It was understood that Mr. Schaffner has been pulling wires for some time past to secure the nomination of City Treasurer, and it is understood that not only the delegation of this ward, but also the delegates elected in the other wards on the North Side, are pledged to him.

The vote at the primaries in this ward was as follows for Aldermen:

Jacob Lengacher	354
Patrick Kelly	256
Charles W. Probst	131
Pieser Masterton	7

The following delegates were elected unanimously, there being but one ticket in the field: James R. Huguenin, Andrew Bischoff, Anton Imhoff, Fred. Raymann, Jacob Volkman, H. Hillebrecht, Frederick Krewer. The Republican Club of the ward, dissatisfied with the way things had been conducted at the primaries, held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and selected the following delegates, which will contest the seat of the regular delegation at the Convention to-day: Hiram Barber, Jr., George Prussing, Hugo Dreyer, George T. Verbeck, Andrew Bischoff, A. Landergren, and Charles Sport. The Club will also place in nomination two excellent men for Aldermen in a few days.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

In the Seventeenth Ward everything passed off very quietly, considering the material of which the ward is composed. The vote was large, and if the party displays the same strength at the election it will do well. This can be done, however, only by the Democracy taking the same interest in the party that it did at the primary. Olof Vider and Robert Knight were the regular candidates for Aldermen, but other tickets were in the field. The Democrats, for instance, who appeared to have charge of the polls most of the time, that is so far as voting was concerned, were determined on defeating Mr. Knight, and they succeeded by rallying to the support of B. Janssens as an independent candidate, especially from the southern end of the ward. And some low Republicans, too, were parties to the scheme, who professed to become greatly incensed because Mr. Knight peremptorily refused to scatter beer and money at their dictation to secure the nomination for an office to which there is no salary attached. The result for Alderman was, on the total vote being 523:

Bernard Janssens	349
Olof Vider	158
Robert Knight	215

There were several delegate tickets in the field also, but the regular ticket pulled through handsomely, the result being John S. Mullen, N. P. Nelson, N. M. Buffington, and C. F. Peterson.

There is considerable dissatisfaction with the Aldermanic ticket, and the more prominent Republicans do not hesitate to say that the result is far from an expression of the sentiment of the party of the ward. Mr. Janssens is proprietor of the French Hotel on Kinzie street, a young man of fair intelligence, and quite popular, and is better known in Democratic than Republican circles. Mr. Vider is a middle-aged man, a property holder, and known as a contractor. His attainments are very limited, and his fitness for the office is not the subject of remark where he is best known. He is not regarded as the best man that could have been selected from his nationality, but nothing is said against his integrity as a citizen.

The delegate ticket is regarded as up to the average, but does not give unbounded satisfaction. It is understood to be entirely unpledged, but it is believed will to-day go solid for Tuthill for City Attorney, and Caspar Butz for City Clerk.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

In the Eighteenth Ward there was no excitement whatever, but a heavy vote was polled. There was no opposition to the Club nominations, and the regular tickets prevailed without a scratch.

The Aldermanic ticket elected was James A. Kirk and Jacob Moser. Both of these gentlemen are well and favorably known as large tax-payers and men of business and the strictest integrity.

The delegate ticket elected was as follows: E. C. Larned, Adolph George, James A. Kirk, F. Holde, H. N. Mann, A. L. Chetlain, W. D. Houghtaling, Henry Laubenheimer, Jacob Hart, and C. W. Fuller.

THE CITY CONVENTION.

PROBABLE CANDIDATES.

The Republican City Convention, delegates to which were elected last night, will meet to-day at 2 o'clock at the Republican Headquarters, northeast corner of Clark and Lake streets, for the purpose of nominating a City Treasurer, City Clerk, City Attorney, Clerk of the Police Court, and possibly a Mayor. For the principal office, that of City Treasurer which is not, however, as profitable as it once was, owing to the embarrassed condition of the city finances, and the fact that the town is but for one year, there are several candidates. The oldest in the field is Mr. George Sherwood, who was Alderman from the old Thirteenth for a couple of years, but who is believed to be without much backing. The most dangerous candidate, and the one last in the field, is Ald. Schaffner, who misrepresented the Sixteenth Ward the other day by his vote to retain Mayor Colvin in office. By a system of fraud at the primaries he has carried away nearly all the North Side delegations, and is in hopes, by making coalitions with other candidates, of forcing himself upon the Convention. The other person in search of the office is Frank Wentworth, who held the place from 1865 to 1869. Except that he has no strength. It is not likely, however, that any of these candidates will be nominated. There is a strong feeling among the majority of the West Side delegates in favor of putting up either Peter Schuttler or George Schneider, either of whom would be most admirably fitted for the position.

FOR CITY CLERK

there are many candidates, including Mr. J. K. C. Forrest, the present incumbent of the office, Caspar Butz, a German politician and writer of some little note, who has been Penitentiary Commissioner and editor of the Sunday edition of the *Staats-Zeitung* and Deputy Clerk in the County Clerk. He is trying to get a place under Collector Harvey, and, if he succeeds in that, will probably renounce the City Clerkship. About the strongest man in the field place under T. Hotchkiss, who held the [illegible] Mason and Medill, and is strengthened by his [illegible] acquaintance with the duties of the office and his very [illegible] popularity. J. A. Smith, a druggist in the Third Ward, and George Prussing, a North Side contractor, are also candidates.

FOR THE CITY ATTORNEYSHIP

the candidates have apparently narrowed down to Mr. Tuthill, who was assistant in the office under Egbert Jamieson for some time, and is well acquainted with the duties of the position, and F. C. Russell, a young lawyer who lives in the Fourth Ward. Mr. Russell's delegate ticket was beaten at the primaries last night, and, being unable to carry his own section, the probabilities are that he stands no show in the Convention. Mr. Kirk Hawes, and one or two others who have been mentioned privately or publicly, declined to run.

FOR POLICE COURT CLERK,

a well-paid and not very laborious position, at present held by Larry O'Brien, the candidates are Capt P. McGrath, William E. Dougherty, W. K. Morris, and Martin Best. It is impossible to say who is ahead since the composition of the head of the ticket will determine to a considerable extent who shall come in at the end of it.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Club will be held at the Headquarters at 12 o'clock, a little previous to the meeting of the Convention.

THE SOUTH TOWN.

NO COUNT YET.

Yesterday afternoon, about 1:30 o'clock, quite a large number of the leading Republicans of the South Side, among whom were J. H. Clough, C. M. Culbertson, Arthur Dixon, Peter Page, Elliott Anthony, Col. Ricaby, Col. Hunter, and W. H. Eddy, congregated at the portal of 204 LaSalle street, the office of the Town Board. They came to see the vote at the town election held Tuesday counted, and to participate in any movement that might be considered requisite by the Republicans to prevent any attempt at fraud that the Democratic wire-pullers in the employ of Mike Evans might make to count in that worthy to the office of Town Collector. The door of the office was locked, and a burly policeman, taking his ease in a big chair, kept guard within. There were also watching him and the vault in which the ballot-boxes were stored three citizens, one acting as a vigilance committee on the part of the Republicans. A few minutes later Ed Phillips, the Town Assessor, came along, and, pushing his way through the crowd which was clamoring for admittance, succeeded in entering the sacred abode, where last spring he fixed up the personal property tax to suit himself at the expense of the people.

At 2 o'clock Town-Clerk Gleason, accompanied by Mike Evans and a lot of his henchmen, whom he claimed to be Assistant Moderators, appeared on the scene. The door was opened, and all rushed inside. It was expected that the Canvassing-Board would then get together and commence the count of the vote, but those who did so expect were doomed to disappointment. Clerk Gleason announced that, after consultation,—he did not say by whom it was agreed—a recess should be taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon. On being pressed for a reason for this procrastination he stated that Dave Thornton, the Moderator, who had been fraudulently elected the day previous, had

A PAIR OF INFLAMED EYES,

and was not able to preside. There was considerable demurring to this determination of the Evans gang, headed by Clerk Gleason, on the part of the Republicans present, who became impressed with the idea that it was a deeply-laid scheme on the part of the cunning Mike to gain time in order to accomplish some skulduggery which would, if carried out, be a practical disfranchisement of the respectable citizens who had entered their solemn protest Tuesday against the further continuance in office of a horde of unclean feeders at the public crib. The Republicans insisted that Dave Thornton should be sent for, and that the work of canvassing the vote should at once commence, in compliance with the agreement made on Tuesday night.

Gleason firmly refused to do anything of the kind. He said he had taken legal advice on the question from County Attorney Rountree and M. F. Tuley, who advised him that the counting of the vote was wholly in the province of the Moderator and his assistants, and that he had nothing to do with the matter in any shape.

By this time quite a large crowd had assembled on the curbstone, anxious to get within the charmed precinct and see the fun which they had anticipated enjoying. At the suggestion of Mr. Anthony, Gleason went out and informed the crowd that the business had been postponed, and the multitude accordingly dispersed.

QUITE A COMMOTION

now ensued upon the charge made by Mr. Anthony and other gentlemen present, that some one of Mike's henchmen who were in the room shortly after midnight of Tuesday had tampered with the vault. It was roundly denied by Ed Phillips. On the subject, Mr. Hunter made the following statement to a TRIBUNE reporter:

After the meeting on Tuesday night I remained to watch the vault in company with Mr. Phillips and two policemen. About midnight Mr. Thornton and Mr. Gleason returned to the room, and remained for some time. While they were there Mr. Anthony, Mr. Page, and the Rev. Arthur Mitchell came to the door. Mr. Page called me, and I went out to speak to him. He told me that on looking through a crack in the door he had observed some one tampering with the vault door. After an absence of about a minute and a half I returned—the door had been locked on me when I was out—and as I entered I heard a click as of the turning of the combination in the vault-door. But I saw nothing and heard nothing more. Shortly afterwards Thornton and Gleason went away, leaving Phillips, two policemen, and myself to see that nothing was disturbed.

THE HON. ELLIOTT ANTHONY

makes the following statement concerning the above transaction:

I was over there last [Tuesday] night with the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, William R. Page, and a gentleman named Spalding. We were there until about 12 o'clock, arranging with the others as to who should look after the ballot-boxes that had come in from the different polling-places and had been placed in a vault. After a good deal of negotiation, it was finally arranged that Mr. Hunter and Mr. Phillips, the present Assessors of South Chicago, together with two policemen, should remain there over night, and that everybody else should be excluded from the room. Everybody else was then turned out. As we were going out, they wanted us to get them something to eat. So we went to the Grand Pacific to get something for them, and remained there about thirty minutes. When we returned with the lunch for them we knocked on the door. After a short interval Mr. Thornton, who had gone out with Mr. Gleason at the same time we did, met us and said that Mr. Hunter did not wish anybody else in the room, but to have the lunch taken inside, which was done when we knocked. Mr. Page looked through the crack which was in the window, occasioned by the taking out yesterday of a pane of glass to put in a board, which left a line about a sixteenth of an inch. He saw somebody suddenly push to the door of the vault, and then, after an interval of about two minutes, that person came to the door to take this lunch. We were there probably twenty minutes and called for Mr. Hunter. After a time Hunter came to the door and immediately stepped outside and was locked out by the persons inside. While he was locked out and talking with Mr. Page and myself, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, standing by my side, looked through and saw a person walk up to the door of this vault and push his foot and hand against it in order to close it. We then inquired of Hunter how it happened that Thornton and Gleason were back in the room, and what they were doing. I then called for Thornton and Gleason to come forward. They came forward, and I asked Thornton how it was that he and Mr. Gleason were in that room when the arrangement was publicly made that everybody should be excluded, excepting the two policemen, Hunter, and Mr. Phillips. They said they were there by mere accident; that they had come back and that Hunter had called them into the room. I said, "That is a queer kind of an accident," and then said to Mr. Thornton, "Has that vault door been opened?" He said he had not opened it. I asked, "Who has, then?" He said he didn't know. I then said to Gleason, "Has that vault door been opened, sir?" He evaded and did not answer directly to my interrogatory. I then said to them, "Gentlemen, that vault door has been opened and you have been detected. The witnesses of it are right here." Said Gleason, "Who are the witnesses?" Said I, "They are here. Mr. Mitchell saw it." He turned to Mitchell and said, "Mr. Mitchell, did you see me?" Mr. Mitchell said, "I saw you or Thornton, one or the other." "Are you willing to swear to it?" said Gleason. Said Mitchell, "I am ready to swear to it in any court in this country." We wrangled over this thing, and they evaded all our questions. Finally I told Thornton and Gleason that we would remain there until morning if they did not leave the premises completely and entirely. I denounced them for their fraud. After wrangling, we saw them leave, and then we left also. After a while we went back up there to see whether they were there, sat round for a while, and finally left.

The officers who were left on duty are John Croak, No. 47, and Edward Lanergan, No. 8.

THE REV. ARTHUR MITCHELL'S STATEMENT.

Some facts, of which myself and a few other gentlemen were cognizant after midnight last night, may be of general interest. It is correctly stated in this morning's TRIBUNE that when the determination had been reached to postpone the final count of the votes of the South Town until 2 p. m. to-day, it was decided that Col. Hunter, on the part of the Republicans, and Mr. Phillips, for the Democrats, should constitute a committee to stay with the two policemen appointed to guard the ballot-boxes during the night, and that no other persons should have access to them. Many citizens of the place felt a natural unwillingness to leave all the ballot-boxes of the South Division for several hours of the night at No. 204 LaSalle street, under the exclusive care of Mr. Gleason, the Town Clerk, and Mr. Thornton, and any two policemen they might secure. The views of citizens being strongly expressed on that point, the decision above-mentioned was arrived at. It was fully concurred in by Mr. Thornton and Mr. Gleason. It was urged by them, they stating that they were excessively fatigued and could remain no longer. They urged us to quit the place with them and leave the vault in which the ballot-boxes were in charge of two policemen, with Mr. Phillips and Col. Hunter. This we acceded to about midnight, and all left the place together. After about three-quarters of an hour, however, four of us, viz.: Mr. Elliott Anthony, Mr. William R. Page, a gentleman by the name of Spaulding, and myself, feeling still some solicitude for the fate of the vault and of the ballot boxes within it, returned to No. 204 LaSalle street. Making our observations from [illegible], we ascertained to our surprise that both Mr. Thornton and Mr. Gleason were in the office again. The gentlemen who were left in charge we could not see. One of them informs us that they were in the back room. We saw that the vault which we left closed, in which the ballot-boxes were stored, situated in the front room, must have been opened; that is to say, Mr. Page, looking through an aperture in the door, saw some one in the act of shutting the vault door. Subsequently I also saw some one in the act of shutting the vault door, the door then not being perceptibly open, but the man was in the act of giving it the last vigorous push, as if for the purpose of tightly closing it. This was while Mr. Hunter was outside conferring with Mr. Page, who had sent for him for the purpose of informing him of the discovery previously made. ARTHUR MITCHELL.

April 5, 1876.

I concur in the above statement of facts.

WILLIAM R. PAGE.

THE ACTION OF MIKE EVANS

at a very late hour Monday night corroborates, in a measure, the statements made by Messrs. Anthony, Page, Hunter, and the Rev. Arthur Mitchell. Shortly after midnight he went into Dave Thornton's restaurant in company with a couple of his followers, and indulged in a bowl of soup. Two TRIBUNE reporters were there enjoying in a similar occupation. They were struck with Mike's appearance. He was careworn and very despondent, and he looked as if he had staked all and lost. The reporters endeavored to get him into conversation, but he was very reticent and had nothing to say. He and his companions remained in the restaurant about thirty minutes, when they took their departure. Fifteen or twenty minutes later, Mike and one of the twain returned, his face suffused with smiles and his entire demeanor changed. Two or three times he invited the people in the restaurant to walk up to the bar and "take suthin" at his expense. It then occurred to THE TRIBUNE reporters that some scheme was on foot which foreboded evil to the Republican ballot-boxes, and they immediately proceeded to the South Town office. There they found Col. Hunter, Ed Phillips, and the two policemen taking things quite easily in the rear office. The reporter remained for over an hour, but failed to discern that anything whatever had happened of an irregular character. In view of all the statements made the only conclusion that can be arrived at is that Mike left Thornton's saloon in accordance with a preconcerted arrangement. News of a cheering character was then imparted to him, and hence his return in the buoyant manner already referred to.

VOLUNTEERS.

After the strange proceedings above referred to it was determined by the Republican leaders that Thornton and Gleason should not have another opportunity to tamper with the South Town ballot-boxes. Accordingly they called upon volunteers to act as a guard for the polling place, last night. The invitation was promptly accepted by several young men, from whom the following were selected: J. J. Magill, Robert Ralston, A. B. Farwell, J. H. Nitchie, Will Kelly, and H. H. Player. They were accommodated with a room at the Grand Pacific, from whence they relieved each other at intervals of an hour. Mike Evans' party was represented by a young man named Morris Healey. Two policemen were also in attendance all night.

While Mr. Anthony, Mr. Page, and the Rev. Arthur Mitchell were taking a look at the situation at the town office Monday night, a bailiff by the name of Joseph T. Conley, and two or three bummer companions, made themselves very offensive. Conley attempted to get up an altercation with Mr. Anthony, and made use of very abusive and insulting language to him. Conley is one of Agnew's pets, and, when under the influence, generally succeeds in making a champion nuisance of himself. It ended by Mr. Anthony's chucking him into the street.

Yesterday afternoon the combination lock of the vault was sealed by one of the Republican guards, and Clerk Gleason affixed his seal, covering the joint between the jam and the door of the vault.

MICHAEL KEEFE.

There is a pretty story concerning Michael Keefe, who acted as Assistant Moderator for Evans at the fraudulent election held in the Second Ward. This Keefe was one of the men employed last year by Phillips to help him in making the assessment of the South Town, or at least he appeared on the pay-rolls as having worked about a hundred days. It is a fact, however, that during the hundred days for which he drew pay he was employed on day work at N. S. Bouton's, and if he did any assessing must have attended to it after sunset, and have gone without any sleep for a matter of three months. Of course it was all a fraud; he was given money for which he returned no equivalent until Tuesday, when he turned up as a prominent dirty-worker for Evans and Phillips.

NORTH TOWN.

THE RESULT.

As was stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the North Town judges of election who were engaged in counting the ballots at Turner Hall had not succeeded in finishing even one of the wards up to 2 a. m. After the votes of the Sixteenth Ward had been counted, however, an easier method was taken with the remainder, and the Committee, with commendable spirit, decided to stay up all night and complete the job. Accordingly they proceeded, and at 10 o'clock yesterday morning the ballots were all counted. Following is the result:

Assessor—Clarence H. Dyer, Citizens' and Democratic tickets.....3,409
Henry Lamparter, Republican.....1,816
Supervisor—Patrick Loftus, Citizens' and Democratic.....2,570
Edward Kehoe, Democratic.....1,018
P. M. Ryan, Republican.....1,564
Collector—M. Schwiesthal, Democratic.....1,675
Christian Tempel, Citizens' and Tax-payers' ticket.....1,973
Ernst Hummel, Republican.....1,537
Town Clerk—James Stanton, Democratic.....1,547
Charles J. Lindgren, Republican.....1,529
C. R. Larrabee, Citizens' and Tax-payers'.....2,108
Police Magistrates—Cuthbertson.....210
Erwin Maack.....68

As will be seen by the above, the ticket proposed at a non-partisan meeting at Turner Hall a few weeks ago carried everything before it. It was supported by the best men of both parties. The votes cast for Police Magistrates will probably not be allowed. The way they happened to be cast was this: The day before the town election some persons, in looking over the laws passed by the last Legislature, found on page 91 a law calling for the election in each division of a Police Magistrate. The second section of the act is the calling for the election, but it also provides that such election shall not be held until the term for which former Magistrates were elected shall have expired. Of course it is known that the Justices now in office were not elected, but were appointed by the Governor, and that fact was a stumbling-block to the aspirations of the men who discovered the statute. However, not discouraged by a trifling obstacle of that sort, they went to work and had their names printed on a number of tickets in large capitals as candidates for the office of Police Magistrate. Messrs. Cuthbertson and Maack on the North Side, and Theodore Geroult and James Geary on the West Side, ran for the office. The Moderators on the West Side threw out the votes, but on the North Side they were counted. There is, of course, no chance of either of the candidates obtaining a commission.

THE WEST TOWN.

STILL COUNTING.

The Canvassing Board of the West Town recommenced the counting of votes in the office of the Board, 26 and 28 South Halsted street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the entire Board being present, as well as representatives of all the candidates. The Sixth Ward dispute was talked about, and the matter postponed until 10 o'clock this morning, when all parties will be heard.

The counting commenced with the votes polled in the Fourteenth Ward. This consumed the time until 1 o'clock, when a recess was taken for dinner. There had been a dispute about the count, and an error had been made in the Maas and Hoffman vote, which was corrected when the Board reconvened at 2 o'clock, after a short wrangle between Matt Murphy and the Moderator.

The votes counted yesterday were as follows:

WARD.	SUPERVISOR.		ASSESSOR.			COLLECTOR.	
	Moore'	Murphy.	Clark.	Halpine.	Ryan.	Hoffman.	Maas.
7....	223	476	202	293	219	238	460
8....	512	1,019	521	118	907	831	708
9....	1,276	347	1,289	158	182	1,273	347
11....	1,185	121	1,182	82	43	1,161	139
	613	519	701	393	77	248	952
14....	357	319	521	118	907	831	804
	4,166	2,801	4,416	862	2,335	4,582	3,310

After counting thus far the Board adjourned until 10 this morning. There is no question of the election of the Republican ticket.

COOK COUNTY.

LAKE.

The climax of the annual spring fever of the citizens of Lake was over Tuesday, and the "sorehead outs" are the only ones injured in the fray. The entire Citizens' ticket has been elected from Supervisor down to Constable. It was a "Waterloo" for the Caldwell-Fleming clique. Their bluster amounted to little alongside common plain-spoken truths of the supporters of the Citizens' ticket, and naturally their defeat followed. The result is as follows:

Candidates.	1st Dist.	2d Dist.	3d Dist.	4th Dist.	Total.
Supervisor—					
A. B. Condit	529	289	287	60	1,165
S. L. Bartholomew	297	218	169	26	710
Condit's majority					455
Assessor—					
George Muirhead	517	328	283	62	1,190
W. W. Goodall	309	174	176	26	685
Muirhead's majority					505
Collector—					
Peter Murphy	519	291	294	55	1,159
Peter Caldwell	290	192	161	33	676
Murphy's majority					483
Trustee—					
Joseph Shirley	474	216	221	20	931
Fred Grossman	293	169	166	26	654
W. Brinkman	55	120	72	39	286
Shirley's plurality					277
Town Clerk—					
Rudolph Brister	453	312	304	56	1,125
Matt Fleming	362	186	153	31	732
Brister's majority					393
Magistrate—					
G. W. Mitchell	382	366	221	48	1,017
James McElligatt	443	140	237	39	859
Mitchell's majority					158

Had it not been for the Independent candidacy of W. Brinkman for Trustee, the Oppositionists might have succeeded in electing a Trustee, as the above statement will show.

CALUMET.

The election for town officers passed off very quietly, and a fair vote was polled. There was no Opposition ticket in the field, except for Assessor and Commissioner of Highways, which offices were very sharply contested between C. J. Pochman and Christian Becker for Collector and Fred Schmidt and Charles Breyfogle for Commissioners of Highways. The whole vote polled was 366, of which John Stegenga received 362 for Supervisor; William Hopkinson, 362 for Town Clerk; Christian Becker, 201 for Assessor; C. J. Pochman, 165 for Assessor; John Sidle, 355 for Collector; Fred Schmidt, 180 for Commissioner of Highways; Charles Breyfogle, 186 for Commissioner of Highways; S. H. McNabb, 364 for Constable.

The finances of the town are in a good and satisfactory condition.

HYDE PARK.

The result of the town election in Hyde Park was not unexpected by those who knew the feeling of the residents of the village best. The defeat of Condee and Schaeffer was certain if the full vote of the place could be brought out, and Joseph H. Gray might have been elected with the rest of his ticket if any systematic work had been done in his behalf. The carelessness and indifference shown by the candidates nominated by the Tax-payers' Convention was something inexplicable, while the Hyde Park party left no stone unturned to achieve success. At the Roseland and Riverdale polls the only tickets to be found were those of the latter-named party, and the vote in those districts was nearly unanimous. Had any party work been done Mr. Gray might have been elected, but his case was hopeless without such work.

The principal importance of the election lies in the complete defeat of the Condee-Willett-Waite combination. Mr. Condee was put forward as the representative of the element which has mismanaged the village for the last year, and he was thrust upon the Convention by the sharpest kind of sharp practice. Hugh Maher, the successful candidate for Assessor, was on the same ticket simply because he was the strongest man for the place, and not because of any liking the Willett faction had for him. An evidence of this was found in the fact that when Condee had his tickets printed he ordered nothing but split tickets, trusting to Maher to carry through the straight ticket, while the splits were made in favor of Condee, and Maher was traded off whenever possible. The fact that this trick was discovered by Maher's friends did not assist Condee's prospects in the districts where Maher's friends were numerous.

The result of this election is very encouraging to the friends of a reform in village affairs, and there is every reason to hope that a Board of able, diligent, and economical men will be elected Village Trustees a week from next Tuesday. It is expected that the number of votes then cast will exceed 2,000.

Following is the vote by districts at the town election:

District.	Assess'r.		Collect'r.		Supe'r.		Clerk
	Gray....	Maher....	Doyle	Condee....	Hudson....	Schaeffer.	Russell....
Hyde Park	212	99	247	56	236	11	297
Oakland	185	100	157	132	191	97	284
State street	43	141	146	36	127	56	184
Cornell	57	38	41	54	88	8	94
South Chicago	53	212	142	121	153	109	264
Colehour	3	129	39	93	35	97	132
Irondale	30	66	70	26	81	15	96
Roseland	1	61	1	61	4	57	63
Riverdale	....	66	1	65		66	66
Total	584	912	844	644	975	516	1,486
Majority		328	200	....	459	....	

PROVISO.

The Town of Proviso, which votes at Maywood, elected the following officers, with the votes stated against each: Supervisor, R. B. Barney, 237 votes; Town Clerk, Ph. Bohlander, 231; Assessor, Lorenz Wolf, 235; Collector, John Fippinger, 230; Commissioner of Highways, Henry Volberding, 237; Pound Master, Valentine Schilling, 237; Justice of the Peace (to fill vacancy), L. V. Ferris.

A remarkable circumstance in regard to the vote is, that it is unanimous in nearly all cases—no opposition voting. The town has been economically managed, and voted $4,200 for this year. The following is a sample of the management: John Pfiefer, Treasurer of Commissioner of Highways last year, was entitled to receive $120, as 2 per cent on handling the funds; and, instead of claiming the commission, he charged for time actually spent in the service at $1.50 per day, making it $30, saving the town $90.

CICERO.

This town, with two exceptions, elected the Tax-Reform ticket by a small majority. The following on the Reform ticket were elected: W. H. Wood, Supervisor; Taylor A. Snow, Assessor; Trustee, B. J. Eldridge. On the Ring ticket the following were elected: Collector, Robert Hall; Town Clerk, Henry J. Rice; the two latter very good men. The people think this election has paid them in the line of reform on taxation, from which the town has suffered sadly.

RIVERSIDE.

At the town election held at Riverside Tuesday, the following officers were elected: Supervisor, George Chambers; Assessor, Ezra L. Sherman; Collector, Ezra P. Teale; Commissioner of Highways (full term), Henry E. Seelye; Commissioner of Highways (to fill vacancy), Thomas T. Morford; Town Clerk, Arthur C. Blayney; Justice of the Peace (to fill vacancy), Thomas W. Blayney.

WINNETKA.

The election of the village officers of Winnetka took place Tuesday with the following result: J. T. Dale, President; Thomas Copelin, Miliam H. Garland, George M. Gage, Robert S. Moth, and Bayard E. Hand, Trustees; R. S. Moth, Treasurer; J. T. Shepherd, Assessor; John McFarlin, Marshal; and James L. Willson, Magistrate.

EVANSTON.

The town election in Evanston passed off quietly Tuesday, although a deeper interest was manifested than usual. The office of Assessor was warmly contested for, and there was quite a strife over the office of Supervisor. The entire Republican ticket was elected, the vote being as follows: Total number of votes cast, 744; Assessor—J. N. Didier (South Evanston), 376, against 366 for James Currey; Supervisor—J. C. Humphrey, 448, against 291 for A. J. Grover; Collector—C. C. Stratton, 741; Justice of the Peace—Andrew Jackson (Rogers Park), 464, against 231 for G. M. Huntoon and 53 for S. T. Webster; School Trustee—Dr. O. H. Mann, 518; Town Clerk—J. R. Fitch, 601, against 141 for Earl S. Powers; Highway Commissioner—Samuel Reed, 744.

Mr. Obadiah Huse was chosen Moderator of the town meeting, which was held at the Town-Hall.

Supervisor Grover reported an expenditure of $853 during the year. An appropriation of $1,000 for the ensuing year was voted. Highway Commissioner Didier reported $737.96 received, and $651.76 expended last year. Appropriations were voted as follows: Ashbury avenue, $100; general road purposes, $200; South Town line road, $150; Dodge street, $100; Church street, $100; and $150 to improve the Indian boundary road, east of Chicago avenue, if $300 be subscribed.

THE GREENBACKERS.

THEIR MASS-MEETING.

The first meeting, as it was stated, of the greenback-currency reform movement was held last evening at Farwell Hall. The rear part of the hall, where easy access could be had to the door, was quite well filled, about 1,000 persons being present. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Springer, who nominated Commissioner Burdick as Chairman, and he was immediately elected. He made a few opening remarks, stating that the meeting was the first of the kind in this part of the State. The people were dissatisfied with the leaders, and they proposed to strike out for themselves. Mr. Bendick then introduced the principal speaker of the evening, Mr.

JAMES B. BUCHANAN,

of Indianapolis. Mr. Buchanan began by giving a history of money and the mode in which it grew into use. Money was a legal tender, such as gold and silver, and currency was anything that effected exchanges. The moneyed power, or, as it was called, "the power behind the throne," which gradually grew up as civilization advanced, had been the means of causing great oppression. Money was a non-producer; labor originated all wealth, and money transferred it from hand to hand—that was its only office. It was therefore wrong to have it so expensive as to gather out of labor all that labor could produce. The result was that laborers were reduced to poverty. The wealth of the land at the present day was taken from the producers and concentrated in the hands of non-producers, mostly through the gathering power of usury, including in that term interest. The Almighty was right when He forebade usury, and though it was not at present intended to denounce interest, it was proposed to make a currency which would accommodate the producer and consumer. Christ only punished physically the money-changers by driving them from the temple. Interest made low prices in the first hands, and high prices to consumers.

The contest at the present day was whether our currency, the cheapest money ever made, should be kept in use, or whether the banking system should have sway by which the few domineered over the many. If the Government issued directly in payment of its own obligations, it would not be in the power of the 2,000 banking corporations of the United States to gather to themselves the wealth which they now gathered by having a monopoly of the currency. The greenback was legal money and gold was not; a man could refuse to accept payment in gold but not in greenbacks.

It was agreed that money should have intrinsic value, but that was fallacious. Paper administered a thousand times more comfort to a family than gold, and therefore it had more intrinsic value. The ungodly rates of interest forced by the bullion theory robbed the laborer of the fruits of his labor. Commercial crises were the protests of the business world against the enormous exactions of the moneyed power; the expression of want of confidence in the debtors. There never was an overproduction of anything; it was only a deficient distribution and consequent under consumption. There had only been one overproduction—the overproduction of fools.

Mr. Buchanan went on to argue that the trouble with the country was that it did business on credit and on borrowed interest-bearing loans, and advised that there should be a plenty of 3-per-cent-interest money issued; that people should do business on a cash basis; and that a currency should be used which could be contracted or expanded as needed by trade.

Four young men ycleped the Greenback Glee-Club then gave two execrable songs to negro minstrel melodies, and they evoked far more applause than the addresses of the evening.

The Chairman then stated that the Independent Greenback Club had nominated candidates for the State offices, and introduced

MR. M. M. HOOTON,

Greenback candidate for Secretary of State. Mr. Hooton made a rambling attack on the Government, and reiterated the arguments advanced by Mr. Buchanan, and with commentary and explanatory notes. He argued that greenbacks were necessary, as there was not gold and silver enough in the world to satisfy the demand for a medium of exchange. The inflation party was the only specie-resumption party in the country. The proper way to resume was to make greenbacks a legal-tender for all debts, not excluding customs. The National Banking law was misnamed; it should have been called a Robbers' License law. The people had called on the Republican party to help them escape from this extortion, but without success. They had asked assistance from the Democrats, but unsuccessfully, and the only alternative was to organize a new party to protect their rights and earnings.

MR. SCHIELING,

of the Cleveland *Times*, was called for by the Chairman and made an address from the standpoint, as he said, of a workingman. He advocated making greenbacks a legal-tender at the Custom House as well as elsewhere. The National Banking system was more expensive in one year to the country than all the swindles of Belknap, Pacific Mail, and the like which had ever been perpetrated. Gold only constituted 2 per cent of the whole wealth of the world, and it was absurd to make it the medium of exchange. The currency ought to be made convertible with Government bonds so that it could be retired at pleasure.

Mr. J. G. Bayne, of Woodford County, was the next and last speaker. He gave a sketch of the wild-cat currency of 1839 and 1860, and felt that the greenback was the best money the country ever had, and all that was wanted was plenty of it. The meeting adjourned about 11 o'clock.

THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

of the Independent Greenback party met yesterday morning at the Tremont House for the transaction of business in relation to the coming campaign. Nearly all the members of the Committee were present. An organization was effected by the election of Moses W. Field, of Detroit, as Chairman. The only business of public interest transacted was the selection of A. C. Cameron, J. B. Buchanan, and R. S. Oldman as a committee to prepare an address for presentation to the people.

The sessions of the Committee, which were long and secret, were spent in general consultation as to wages and means, etc.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

of the same party for Illinois also attempted to hold a meeting for the consideration of some business, but were prevented by the absence of some of their members in session with the higher Committee. This body will attempt to hold another meeting at the headquarters on Clark street this morning at 10 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FIFTH WARD DEMOCRATS

met yesterday afternoon at the corner of Flock street and Archer avenue, the regular officers presiding. The meeting broke up in a fuss, without accomplishing anything save the suggestion of twenty-eight names as delegates to the Democratic Convention. Another meeting will be held to-night at Fred Emmerich's Hall, corner of Farrell street and Archer avenue, at which place it is expected Aldermen and a list of delegates will be decided upon. The most popular candidates for Aldermen are Ald. Sommer and F. Harmon.

THE SIXTH WARD DEMOCRATIC

Club held quite a largely-attended meeting last evening at Sack's Hall, corner of Brown and Twentieth streets. William Rawleigh occupied the chair, and John Curran and P. J. Hickey officiated as Secretaries. A previous meeting of the club had broken up in a row and consequently lively times were anticipated at the gathering last evening. The preliminaries of the meeting was a continuous uproar, and order was not restored until three sergeants-at-arms were appointed to bounce whoever raised any disturbance.

The Club then proceeded to the election of delegates for the City Convention. On motion of Mr. McDonald the Chairman appointed a committee consisting of the Vice-Presidents of each precinct, to draft a list of twenty names, out of which ten were to be selected as delegates by the Club.

Pending these deliberations, Mr. James Dooley introduced a resolution that convict labor be abolished, and it was passed amidst vociferous cheers.

The Committee reported a list of twenty names, four from each precinct of the ward. Over it there ensued a most tremendous quarrel, instigated by several malcontents from the southern part of the ward. At several times a riot seemed imminent, and was only prevented by the exertions of several policemen. The report of the Committee was finally accepted, as follows: Delegates—William Rawleigh, John Curran, Florence Donovan, James O'Neil, P. J. Hickey, John Griffin, J. G. Schaar, B. McManus, J. F. Byrne, P. E. McDonald.

Another row immediately ensued, caused in great part by a fractious individual who had not sobered out after his spree at the defeat of the West Town Democratic ticket. The disturbance continued in this way for over an hour, and when the reporter left they were endeavoring to select a committee of ten from each precinct of the ward, whose duties were to nominate Aldermen for the ward.

The secret of the disturbance seems to arise from the supposition that the Club is in the main composed of members of some Sodality, and purpose to run for Aldermen some one within their own ranks. The saloon-keepers and friends will not stand it, and hence the row. The candidates are P. H. Joyce, W. Rawleigh, P. J. Hickey, and John Griffin.

THE TWELFTH WARD.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, April 5.—I was very much surprised at the appearance in THE TRIBUNE this morning of a numerously signed call to Messrs. McCrea and Rawleigh, asking the use of their names as candidates for Aldermen for the Twelfth Ward in the coming election, irrespective of caucuses and primary meetings, which also, by its terms, guarantees to the above-named gentlemen the earnest support of the gentlemen who signed the call. Now, whether intentionally or not I do not know, but certain it is that a fraud of the lowest character has been perpetrated upon a majority of the voters of the Twelfth Ward who signed that call by the persons who presented it for signatures, in this: that the purport of the document was grossly misrepresented to the majority of those who signed it. It was represented to be a call to run as candidates for Aldermanic office, but with the reservation that the signers were not pledged by their signatures to support the ticket. And to now come out with a petition of a very different nature is, to say the least, a low piece of trickery.

The over-zealous friends of the gentlemen above named hoped by their action in obtaining that call to forestall any action which the rest of the voters of the ward might take towards bringing out other candidates for the same office, but they have experienced a pretty severe rebuke in the vote of to-day at the primaries, which calls out as regular Republican candidates, two men who are as well fitted for the office as to business capacity, principle, and integrity as any who could be chosen, and who would not stoop to trickery, chicanery, and fraud to get a nomination.

JOHN L. PARISH.

DAN O'HARA AGAIN TO THE FRONT.

It is asserted on the very best authority that Dan O'Hara will be the nominee of the Democratic Convention for the office of City Treasurer. Tom Brenan, it is said, is considered too weak a man politically to place at the head of a ticket that is already endangered. It was hoped by many that Mark Sheridan was the coming candidate, but this combination throws him out. Dan asserts that he is not looking for the nomination, which is undoubtedly true, as the Convention will not be apt to consult his wishes.

RHODE ISLAND.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

THE STATE ELECTION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5.—The State election to-day resulted in the choice of the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, who was supported by the Prohibitionists, by a very large majority, but there is no choice for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor by the people. Henry Lippitt, the present Governor, was the nominee of the Republicans. Albert Howard, nominated by the Prohibitionists and supported by Republicans, was opposed to Lippitt on personal reasons, and William B. Beach was nominated by the Democrats. The majority against Gov. Lippitt last year was 6,300, and he was elected by the Legislature. This year the majority against him has been considerably reduced, and he has a large plurality. This city, which last year gave 1,428 against Lippitt, now gives him a majority, and the regular Republican Assembly ticket is elected in this city by about 500 majority. Lippitt will be elected by a Legislature which will be about five-sixths Republican, and is understood to largely favor the election of Henry B. Anthony to the United States Senate for the fourth term.

The *Journal* has returns from all the towns in the State except two small ones. Lippitt, Republican, has 8,212; Howard, Prohibitionist, 6,227; Beach, Democrat, 3,472. Lippitt will lack about 1,400 of an election by the people.

For Secretary of State, Addeman (Republican) has 14,653; Pierce (Democrat), 3,681. Anderson is elected by about 11,000 majority. The other candidates on the Republican State ticket run about even with Governor, and will be elected by the General Assembly, which will comprise in the Senate twenty-seven Republicans and nine Democrats, and in the House sixty-three Republicans and nine Democrats. The vote of Providence is: Lippitt, 3,465; Howard, 2,263; Beach, 790.

CITY AND TOWN ELECTIONS,

ILLINOIS.

DANVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., April 5.—J. G. Holden was elected Supervisor, and John Donnelly and James Knight Assessors, at the town election yesterday. Politics were ignored.

SANGAMON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 5.—The town elections throughout this county have resulted in a very slight Democratic victory. Returns so far give the Democrats two majority in the Board of Supervisors, a Republican gain of four.

MORRIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., April 5.—The election yesterday passed off quietly, there being no political ticket running. The three tickets were called the Temperance, the People's, and the Citizens', each ticket having men from both political parties. Some candidates on each of the several tickets were elected. A week ago a school election was held, at which more votes were polled than ever before. At that election there were two tickets in the field, one purely Democratic, the other Republican. The number of votes cast was over 630. The Republican ticket received a majority of over 300.

FREEPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., April 5.—The election for town-officers occurred yesterday. F. J. Middleditch, Democrat, was elected Supervisor, as well as the remainder of the Democratic ticket. Returns from the county are not all in, but there is enough to assure us that the Republicans have gained three Supervisors.

REED TOWNSHIP, WILL COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., April 5.—The election in Reed Township yesterday, which was held at Braidwood, terminated in a disgraceful row. It seems the fight was strictly a party one, as there were two tickets in the field—one straight Republican, and the other a Democratic-Independent-Reform ticket. Mr. J. R. Marsh and Dr. H. LeCaron were the respective competitors for the office of Supervisor, the latter being the present incumbent. No disturbance occurred during the day, although considerable strong feeling was manifested by the friends of the opposing candidates. The Republicans kept a strict watch at the polls, and frustrated all attempts at fraudulent voting until a few minutes before the polls closed, when the Reformers inaugurated a fight, and, in the confusion which ensued, a number of illegal votes were run in. The judges of election were all Democrats, but two Republicans were allowed to be present while the ballots were being counted. As soon as the count was completed, and before the result was announced, one of the judges thrust his head out of the window and said, "Boys, we're beaten." This was the signal for operations to commence. A brickbat was thrown through the window, which struck Mr. Le Hines, one of the Republicans who had been admitted into the room, on the head and knocked him down. The crowd then rushed in, the lights were put out, and the ballot-box, books, and papers pertaining to the election stolen, and have not yet been recovered. Several persons were severely pounded during the melee. Mr. Le Hines managed to get out of the room and made his escape, although he was hotly pursued, with a tally list, which shows an average majority for the Republican ticket of about 30 votes. The Democrats charge the theft of the ballot-box upon the Republicans, but this accusation is refuted by the fact that not a Democrat was injured, and the other party was plainly in the lead. If the Democratic reformers propose to carry elections in this manner, the fact should be known at once.

NAPERVILLE.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., April 5.—Considerable excitement prevailed here yesterday in the town election. The candidates for Supervisor were James G. Wright and Christian Wise. Quite a full vote was polled. Wise was elected by about 83 majority. The other officers chosen are as follows: Collector, Norman Lent; Assessor, A. T. Thatcher; Town Clerk, Thomas W. Saylor.

PLANO.

PLANO, Ill., April 5.—The election in this town yesterday resulted as follows: Supervisor, L. F. Hemingway; Assessor, L. O. Lathrop; Collector, Mr. Faxon; Justice of the Peace, Luke Mukey.

DOWNER'S GROVE.

DOWNER'S GROVE, Ill., April 5.—Town officers were elected here yesterday as follows: Supervisor, A. Ford; Assessor, M. Barr; Collector, T. B. Clark; Town Clerk, H. Bolander; Highway Commissioner, G. Alderman. It was decided that the town meeting next year be held at Hinsdale.

YORKVILLE.

YORKVILLE, Ill., April 5.—The election here yesterday resulted as follows: Supervisor, John Dunn; Collector, C. Thake; Assessor, James Harkness; Road Commissioner, William Colman; Town Clerk, P. A. Morton. The contest was close between the Republicans and Independents. A full vote was out. The Independents came off victorious with a majority of 55 out of 230 votes.

SANDWICH.

SANDWICH, Ill., April 5.—The election passed here quietly, yesterday, resulting as follows: Supervisor, Dr. W. W. Sedgwick; Collector, Solon Woodard; Assessor, Amos Shepard; Town Clerk, E. S. Johnson; Highway Commissioner, William Frazier. The day was pleasant and a full vote was cast.

SHERIDAN.

SHERIDAN, Ill., April 5.—In this place yesterday, this town, being known as Mission, LaSalle County, elected Francis Bowen for Supervisor.

MILLINGTON.

MILLINGTON, Ill., April 5.—The election contest was close here yesterday, the contest being on the question of letting the bridge at Millington remain where it is, or remove it a quarter of a mile south. The party favorable to the bridge remaining where it is came off victorious, the result being as follows: Supervisor, Even Dewis; Collector, Isaac Scoggins; Assessor, Charles Banzet; Town Clerk, John Culmer; Highway Commissioner, David Barnhard; Constable, John Graff.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Ill., April 5.—There was but little excitement here at the election yesterday, there being but one ticket in the field, which was the Independent. The following were elected: Supervisor, H. W. Farley; Assessor, David Hall; Collector, Wick Pierce; Town Clerk, L. N. Hall; Highway Commissioner, C. A. Davis.

AURORA.

AURORA, Ill., April 5.—Considerable excitement prevailed here yesterday on the question of Supervisor. O. N. Shedd, present incumbent, and Joseph Reising were the contestants. The election resulted as follows: Joseph Reising, 1,240 votes; O. N. Shedd, 742. The following were elected as Assistant Supervisors, namely: John Loomis, George Meredeth, Thomas O'Donnell, J. F. Theworth. The following were the remaining officers elected: Assessor, A. R. Terwilliger; Collector, G. S. McCollum; Town Clerk, J. J. McLallan; Commissioner of Highways, J. T. Bevier; School Trustee, John Reising.

PONTIAC.

PONTIAC, Ill., April 5.—In our township election, which took place yesterday, politics did not enter. There was some excitement among the candidates and their friends, but otherwise matters passed off peacefully. A good vote was polled. Morrow was re-elected Supervisor of our town; Vogan, Collector; Gaff, Assessor; and A. W. Coman, Clerk. The people, wide-awake to their own interests, appointed a committee of three of their own citizens to look over the township books and accounts, to see that there is no crookedness, and to report to the citizens.

WAUKEGAN.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., April 5.—The election for town officers held here yesterday resulted in the election of the entire "Independent Reform" ticket, so called. The following are the principal officers elected: Supervisor, W. B. Werden; Assistant Supervisor, E. B. Phillips; Collector, Edwin Hall; Assessor, S. H. Flynn; Town Clerk, George Hutchinson. The contest for Collector was quite spirited and hard-fought on both sides.

MINOOKA.

MINOOKA, Grundy County, Ill., April 5.—Our town election for five Trustees took place yesterday. The main question was, License or no license? resulting in a majority of 16 for license. Much excitement prevailed. A prayer-meeting was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the bell sent forth its mournful sound at the result.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 5.—Of the thirteen Aldermen voted for yesterday, the Democrats elected six, the Republicans four, and the Independents three. The latter, however, are also Democrats. Of the nine School Directors, the Democrats elect five, and the Republicans four. The "People's Charter" ticket for freeholders has a large majority.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 5.—Turner A. Gill, Democrat, present incumbent, was re-elected Mayor of this city yesterday by a plurality of 205. The Democrats also elected Auditor and Treasurer. The Republicans probably have a majority of the Council.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

WASHBURNE'S CANDIDACY.

A MANLY REPLY TO THE SPRINGFIELD RING ORGAN FROM AN EGYPTIAN PAPER.

Litchfield (Ill.) Union Monitor.

While the attempt has been made to report the movement in behalf of Mr. Washburne as a spontaneous one, there is abundant evidence that it has been industriously worked up in certain official journalistic circles about Chicago. Whatever may be the motive for this movement at the present time, we are frank to say that those we have heard suggested will scarcely meet the approval of the Republicans of the State. In the minds of Messrs. Jones and Medill—the one prompting the country press from the Custom-House at Chicago, and the other seeking to reflect the result back upon the country in the arrogant style so characteristic of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE for years past.—*State Journal.*

The *Journal* is mistaken. The movement in behalf of Washburne was spontaneous, and began with the country press. He was named for Governor by the local press, and there was no scheme or combination in it. The sole purpose was to aid in the selection of a candidate who would bring the most strength to the State ticket. This consideration is of overwhelming importance, and Mr. Washburne is the strongest man the party can nominate. The silence of the papers opposed to him in regard to his popularity is full proof on this head. Not a Chicago journal uttered a word for Washburne, or even included him in its list of candidates, a month since. But he had been mentioned in parts of the State remote from Chicago. His name was caught up and repeated until the friends of other candidates saw that he could not be killed off by longer ignoring the preference of his friends.

It is true that Mr. Washburne does not need this honor to indicate the high esteem in which he is held in this State. But in saying this, the *Journal* is open to the suspicion of claiming that other candidates do need it. In naming him as a candidate for Governor, no one supposes that it was done to confer additional honor on him. We do not reward or honor our friends by requesting them to abandon one position for a lower one, such as resigning an Embassy to run for Governor would be. Nor do his friends seek to injure him with the Government by pretending that he shall not resign, as he is about the only creditable representative we have abroad. They have made no such unsavory confession.

Whether Mr. Washburne will be a candidate for United States Senator or President or not does not depend on getting the nomination for Governor. In fact, such a nomination will be a hinderance to his ambition, if he have any, in another direction. But if it were true that he desires to march through the Governor's office to the United States Senate, we would not make a drive at Gov. Beveridge by an implied course of Gov. Oglesby for doing this. There can be no objection to it if it secures to the State a good and capable Executive, and any reproach of Oglesby on this ground must imply that he turned the Governorship over to an undesirable successor.

It has not been deemed by Mr. Washburne's supporters needful to disparage other candidates or their qualifications or public services. Nor will they. The question has been treated as one of availability. Nothing more. The talk of the *Journal* that the list of candidates was full before Washburne's name was mentioned, and hence he is a poacher, or impertinent, sounds like arrogance. So the objection that the Chicago press indorses him is no better than the reply that the Springfield press opposes him. If it be impertinent for the press of one city to favor him, it is not therefore commendable for the press of other cities to denounce him.

He is our candidate for the reason that he *appears to be the strongest man we can nominate*; that he will bring thousands of votes to our candidates in this State and in other States which no other candidate can give. We may be misled, but the nature of the hostility to Washburne may be taken as the measure of the tactics of some other candidates to each other, and, if this is so, the fact carries its own comment.

The movement in behalf of Washburne was started in ignorance as to whether he would suffer the use of his name. Men held back from espousing his cause, from doubt on this point. But the desire to nominate him was so wide-spread, his friends in different parts of the State appear to have written to some one who know his wishes. The reply was all that could be desired. And now, to affect to treat the reply as unworthy of notice, because made by a former foreign Minister, as if political distinction was a deserved reproach, is neither logical nor courteous.

The talk about the offices Mr. Washburne has held, and that he is a third-term man, sounds strange when one recollects that the candidates in whose behalf this captivating objection is made have held office after office for years, until they may be considered veteran officeholders. We can make no opposition to them, for the reason assigned, for opposing Washburne. On the contrary, they would have held office but once had they not been honest, capable, and efficient public servants. Because they were thus, they were reelected and promoted, as were Webster, Harrison, Clay, and Logan.

The country honored these again and again, and the nation would be better off to-day if nominations for offices had uniformly been bestowed on men who had served the public long and well in other positions.

The men who sneer at Mr. Washburne's hostility to corruption and extravagance will never deserve reproach for a similar virtue, but they may deserve rebuke for their connection with rings.

This is no year for candidates to prefer claims. No man can have a claim on the Republican party. But the people and the party may have claims to the services of men, and these claims deserve to be respected. In this part of the State the sentiment is for Washburne, for the sake of the party, as the only reliable and trustworthy exponent of sound principles, and honesty, efficiency, and economy in our civil service. The press has only reflected this feeling. We do not cavil at any effort to put down the country press under the erroneous pretext that it is manipulated by journalists in Chicago. Put down that press, if it can be done, and it will deserve its fate. But it will not be put down, nor will its voice be drowned by the city press. There is too much of it.

Rock Island Daily Union, April 3.

Since the mention of the Hon. E. B. Washburne in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor, the feeling in his favor has steadily widened and deepened, and the indications now are that he will be the nominee of the Convention. Nothing can prevent it but a coalition of the Beveridge, Cullom, and Ridgway forces, and though such a coalition has been talked of we do not think it practicable. It may be easy enough in some counties to get delegations pledged to Beveridge, or Cullom, or Ridgway, but it is another matter to deliver a Cullom delegation over to Beveridge, or vice versa. Instructions do not as a general thing contemplate trades, and if Cullom's friends, despairing of the Governorship, are anxious to secure their favorite the second place in the ticket they must be aware that his chances in the Convention will be equally good whether Washburne or Beveridge is chosen, while his chances for ultimate election will be immeasurably strengthened by the selection of Washburne. We do not think Mr. Cullom is a trading man, or that if he is he could be guilty of the folly of entering into an arrangement which would place him without the lists for the Governorship without strengthening his chances for the Lieutenant-Governorship. Should he be content with the latter office he has everything to gain and nothing to lose by allowing his friends to remain untrammeled as to their second choice.

Mr. Washburne's main strength lies in the northern portion of the State, where the men who give the Republican party its supremacy reside, but he has hosts of friends in the central and southern parts, and, while local prejudices may lead to County Conventions instructing their delegates for Cullom or Ridgway, Washburne is so universally known, and his sterling qualities so fully recognized, that delegates otherwise instructed will be glad to give him their votes as soon as they find that the aspirant to whom they are pledged cannot obtain the nomination.

All the opposition to Mr. Washburne thus far developed is purely selfish, and all that the self-seekers can urge against him is that he has been away from the State for seven or eight years, while their candidates have been at home, "with the harness on." Mr. Washburne has been away, but, while away, he has filled a harness much too large and too heavy for the average Illinois politician to wear. He has performed a part which has endeared him to the leading nation of Europe, and given him the reputation of being the foremost of American statesmen and diplomatists. He should be nominated for Governor, not because there are no other men capable of discharging the duties of the office capably and to the general satisfaction of the public, but because he has earned and obtained the confidence of the people; has proved himself an uncompromising foe to corruption in days when corruption was so thickly coated with sugar as to seem incapable of producing nausea; because the people are demanding candidates whose characters guarantee their honesty and the honesty of the intentions of the party nominating them; because the people delight to honor men who have honored them, and they know that on the roll of statesmen of our day there is not in this broad land a prouder name than Elihu B. Washburne.

Bloomington Daily Pantagraph, April 4.

The Joliet *Republican*, one of the numerous papers in the State which advocate the nomination of the Hon. E. B. Washburne as the Republican candidate for Governor, gives the substance of a letter which it claims to be satisfactory proof that Mr. Washburne will not seek (as is persistently charged) to "make the nomination for Governor a stepping-stone to the Senate." The *Republican* declares unhesitatingly its opposition to any such proceeding as making the Governorship a stepping-stone to the United States Senate. We have already expressed the same sentiment on our own part. We believe Washburne would make a first-rate Governor, and would be the strongest candidate we could nominate. Therefore we favor his nomination. As to the Senate, we believe the best thing that can be done next winter is simply to re-elect John A. Logan, whose ability and experience combined make it almost impossible to replace him with anybody else without serious loss to the State and nation.

BEVERIDGE AND CULLOM.

THE FORMER'S TREACHERY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, April 5.—When, three weeks ago, the Washburne movement first showed itself in anything like its real magnitude, the friends of both Beveridge and Cullom displayed unmistakable signs of despairing. These gentlemen had fought, not another enemy, but each other, until they seemed to be in about the plight of the cats that contested at Kilkenny. The great Republican party had looked on the somewhat animated strife with no other interest than to see it ended by the appearance of a new man who should be worthy to bear gubernatorial honors. Washburne came, and was recognized as the man so many had been looking for.

But presently (if the reports were true) Beveridge and Cullom began to think better of their quarrel, and went so far as to deny that any unpleasantness had existed between them. It was given out in a Springfield dispatch to one of our evening papers that Beveridge didn't care a fig if Cullom should beat *him*, and Cullom didn't care a straw if Beveridge should beat *him*. But as for Washburne,—oh, they had joined teams against *him*. Very soon afterwards Beveridge appeared (for the forty-fifth time in the last month and a half) in this city to cheer, and, if possible, to stiffen, his dissolving friends. It was, as told them, as he had dispatched it from Springfield, he and Cullom had agreed to club forces and weapons against Washburne, and after beating him to determine by the rule of the strongest which should have the nomination. Washburne could beat one, but not two.

Beveridge again disappeared, and his friends took such hope of the words he left with them as they could. This is a fact, however, that they considered Cullom's friends pledged to their favorite as against Washburne; they did not for a moment regard themselves as forming a sort of contingent for Cullom. Their faith was pinned to Beveridge, that somehow he would euchre his fellow-candidate.

Lo! Beveridge is here again. This time he is loaded with a secret; a secret which he keeps, as women are said to keep secrets, by letting it out little by little. To one he has said that Cullom and himself were still opposed to Washburne. (From this peculiar way of stating it, one would think his opinion to be that nearly everybody else were for Washburne.) To another he said: "I am virtually the only candidate against Washburne—Cullom—well, wait and you shall see." To yet another he said: "Smith's revelations regarding certain transactions in whisky will make it impossible for Cullom to be a candidate." He said to dozens, "Cullom is in the Whisky-Ring; or, if he is not, there are enough who will say so to kill him as a candidate." Now, I will say that I do not believe that Mr. Cullom is any way involved in whisky crookedness. I only put these matters down in black and white, so that all may see what kind of a man Beveridge is. If Mr. Cullom has yoked himself to this man in a pull for the Governorship, it is important that he know at once how he is being made the instrument of another man's dishonesty to obtain power.

If any should doubt that Beveridge is thus guilty of slandering the man he pretends to be willing to forego honors for,—all for the sake of beating Washburne,—I would refer to a Springfield dispatch to the *Evening Post* of this city (of Tuesday's date), wherein is contained substantially the same charge. As it came from the same quarter, it probably had the same inspiration as the former dispatch in the same paper, notifying the public of the affectionate understanding that had all at once sprung up between Beveridge and Cullom. It may be worth while for some people to ponder these things. H. W. D.

BEVERIDGE AND THE METHODISTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

VIRGINIA, Ill., April 3.—An article published in THE TRIBUNE some time since, over the signa-

(Continued on the Seventh Page.)

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

OVARIAN TUMOR

OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY

DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

I HAVE HAD AN OVARIAN TUMOR IN THE OVARIES AND BOWELS FOR TEN YEARS.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 27, 1875.

DR. RADWAY: That others may be benefited, I make this statement:

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and bowels for ten years. I tried the best physicians of this place and others without any benefit. It was growing at such rapidity that I could not have lived much longer. A friend of mine induced me to try Radway's Remedies. I had not much faith in them, but finally, after much deliberation, I tried them.

I purchased six bottles of the Resolvent, two boxes of the Pills, and two bottles of the Relief. I used these without any apparent benefit. I determined to persevere. I used twelve more bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Relief, and two boxes of Pills. Before they were gone I had lost twenty-five pounds.

I continued to use the medicine until I was sure that I was entirely cured. I took the medicine about five months, and during that time lost forty-five pounds. In all I took three dozen bottles of the Resolvent, six bottles Relief, and six boxes of the Pills.

I feel perfectly well, and my heart is full of gratitude to God for this help in my deep affliction. To you, Sir, and your wonderful medicine, I feel deeply indebted, and my prayer is that it may be as much of a blessing to others as it has been to me. (Signed) MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is the person for whom I requested you to send medicine in June, 1875. The medicines above stated were bought of me, with the exception of what was sent to her by you. I may say that her statement is correct without a qualification. (Signed) L. S. LERCH, Druggist and Chemist, Ann Arbor, Mich.

This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is and has been for many years well known to us, and the facts therein stated are undoubtedly and undeniably correct. Any one who knows Mrs. Bibbins will believe her statement.
(Signed) BENJ. D. COCKER, MARY R. POND, MARY COCKER, E. B. POND.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

For the Cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it Seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, &c. PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.

Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement need any one suffer with pain.

Radway's Ready Relief

IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eruptions, Sinking or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.

Read "False and True,"

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

OVARIAN TUMOR

OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY

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I HAVE HAD AN OVARIAN TUMOR IN THE OVA- [illegible]

[illegible]

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

For the Cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it Seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

[illegible]

Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement need any one suffer with pain.

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IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

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WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

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FEVER AND AGUE.

[illegible]

DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills

[illegible]

Read "False and True."

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THE COURTS.

A Fresh Lead in the State Insurance Fraud.

Record of Judgments and New Suits—Bankruptcy Business.

THE STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Yesterday was the day set for the examination of the Directors of a mine of corruption,—the State Insurance Company,—but it was postponed until April 14, as a motion was made to have the order for such examination set aside, and time was therefore given to have that question decided first. The Directors have been hauled over the coals before, but a new lead has been struck, on which more light is wanted, and, in the language of Col. Cooper, the indefatigable attorney for the creditors, it is proposed to make the Directors either fish or cut bait. Col. Cooper declines at present to give himself away by disclosing his future intentions, but he means war, and if there are any assets left they will doubtless be unearthed.

DIVORCES.

Mary J. Field filed a petition asking for a divorce from her husband, William B. Field, because he has been guilty of adultery.

ITEMS.

Judge Moore will be in his chancery room at 3:30 p. m. to-morrow afternoon to take defaults and hear motions of course.

Judge Farwell is expected to be back to-morrow morning.

Judge Drummond was engaged yesterday in hearing the petition for review of Hodgkins and Crane in the bankruptcy case of Fox & Howard.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Warren R. Hickox, as Assignee of John Durham, filed a bill yesterday against J. Smith Briggs and Charles H. Briggs to restrain the prosecution of a suit in the Circuit Court brought by the defendants against John Durham to foreclose a mortgage for $5,000 on Lots 2, 3, and 6, Block 26, in the Town of Kankakee. The Assignee charges that the mortgage was made in October, 1873, but by a fraudulent arrangement was not recorded until January, 1876, and that by reason of this agreement Durham, who was a banker, was enabled to obtain credit to the amount of $50,000 or $100,000 on the supposition that he owned the land in question free and clear.

The same complainant also, as Assignee of Durham, filed a bill against Preston, Kean & Co. to set aside a trust-deed for $10,000, made August, 1875, on the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 26, and the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 27, 31, 12. It is claimed that the trust-deed was made in contemplation of bankruptcy, and that it was not recorded until Jan. 26, 1876, so as not to damage Durham's standing as a banker.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Edwin W. Jewell, an insurance agent at No. 141 LaSalle street, filed a voluntary petition yesterday. His preferred debts are $1,063.74, the secured debts $2,947, and the unsecured $2,738.27. No assets. Referred to Register Hibbard.

Anton Kramer, of this city, was also driven into bankruptcy by some of his creditors yesterday, who charge him with having made a fraudulent assignment of his property to John Buehler, providing, among other things, for the payment of $2,600 to his (Kramer's) wife, but which sum was not due to her from him. The following are the petitioning creditors: Field, Leiter & Co., $2,895.35; Mendel & Wolff, $386.70; D. B. Fisk & Co., $69.15; Andersen, Olesen & Co., $516.86; and Charles Emmerich & Co., $130.43. A rule to show cause April 14 was issued.

Elias Richardson, of Ottawa, and William N. Richardson, of Streator, partners as warehousemen and grain-merchants, under the firm-name of E. Richardson & Son, also filed their voluntary petition. Their preferred and secured debts foot up $4,908.41. The unsecured claims amount to $27,700, and their liability on accommodation paper to $135.45. Their assets comprise real estate in Streator worth $10,500, but mortgaged for more than it's worth; also, open accounts, $4,888.17, and a litigated title to some grain valued at $2,000 or $3,000. E. Richardson owes an unknown amount as executor of the estate of W. C. Richardson, deceased, and he has unsecured claims against him to the amount of $734. His assets are $4,000 worth of land, mortgaged for its whole value, and personal property to the amount of $1,013.15. W. H. Richardson owes $70, and has some personal property valued at $437.76. The case was referred to Register Grant at Morris.

James M. Wood was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued returnable May 3.

A third general meeting will be held April 20, before Register Hibbard, in the case of Garland, Holmes & Co.

George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed Assignee of the estate of Will & Roberts and of M. F. Casey.

An Assignee will be chosen this morning for the estate of Stephen W. Gage.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Quincy A. Shaw filed a bill against A. D. Beales, John B. Knight and wife, James Bradshaw, B. C. Garnett, the Bank of Hopkinsville, A. B. Knight, E. C. Edwards, W. S. Lacey, Thomas Green, guardian, Walter Evans, Caroline M. Bryan, E. L. Brown, the National Bank of the State of New York, and John Feland, to foreclose a mortgage for $75,000 on the Kentucky Block, on the northeast corner of Clark and Adams streets.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Cambridge National Bank began a suit for $1,000 against the Trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Evanston. Samuel S. Howell sued the same corporation for $6,000.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY—294 and 299 to 317, inclusive.

JUDGE JAMESON—No call.

JUDGE ROGERS—129, 137 to 160, inclusive.

JUDGE BOOTH—181, 182, 186, 187, 188, 189, 194, 197, 198, 200 to 205, inclusive.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—1,055, 1,091, 1,099, 1,129, 1,133, 1,153, 1,174, 1,199, 1,202, 1,233, 1,291, 1,321, 1,346, 1,357, 1,384, 1,400, 1,403, 1,431, 1,435, 1,442.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—601 to 800, and set cases 845 and 33.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—James K. Murphy, Assignee of the Chicago Fire Insurance Company, vs. Francis Fanning, $123.47.—Same vs. R. H. Gardner, $172.32.—Same vs. William Horstmann, $312.98.—Same vs. O. C. Gibbs, $287.27.—Same vs. J. B. Johnson, $101.20.—Same vs. Heinrich W. Koch, $157.70.—Same vs. Charles Keller, $98.43.—Same vs. Patrick Greivey, $41.74.—Same vs. John G. Nicholson, $203.17.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Adam Hoellerich vs. Frederick Boldt and Margaretha Boldt, $625.—Isaac Weiss vs. M. Eisenberg and T. Eisenberg, $1,543.—C. T. Raynolds & Co. vs. Theodore H. Bryant, $162.97.—Newell Avery et al. vs. Otto E. Skoien, $634.99.

JUDGE GARY—G. L. Stearns et al. vs. Edwin Walker, $210.19.—Helen Lindsay vs. Alexander W. McClure, $125.—Daniel Nelson vs. Theodore H. Bryant, $201.60.—J. L. Wayne et al. vs. Same, $163.05.—Tobey Furniture Company vs. Rollin P. Blanchard, $144.21.—J. W. Thompson vs. William J. McMullen and Wilson Howe, $655.14.—G. H. Whitcomb et al. vs. A. P. Miller, $1,003.33.—J. N. Sperry vs. John A. and Lysander B. Hamlin, $615.75.—R. G. Solomon et al. vs. Thomas Burke, $329.67.—James Lawrence et al. vs. Edward A. Bigelow, George Burns, Jr., and Henry Lea, $14,723.01.—E. A. Hartwell vs. Thomas McArthur, $181.—Niagara County National Bank of Lockport vs. Jerome M. Badger and James A. Peoples, $475.49.—C. P. Damon vs. Daniel F. Barber and William Forrey, $119.92.—R. G. Peters et al. vs. Henry R. Payson, $524.21.—J. B. Ghio et al. vs. Lawrence Baccigalupi, $802.70.—Morris Selz et al. vs. John Robson, $524.03.—W. G. Gifford et al. vs. Maximillian F. J. Gunther, $567.70.—Union National Bank of Chicago vs. J. A. Caulfield, $547.—Elizabeth Fitzgerald, administratrix, vs. Joseph Mulloy, $858.50.—Chicago, Wilmington & Vermilion Coal Company vs. J. J. Montague, $209.56.—L. C. Huck vs. South Branch Distilling Company, $755.51.—F. E. Spooner vs. Theodore H. Bryant, $351.—Patrick O'Neill vs. Chicago Wood-Preserving Company, $326.06.—Anton Schillo et al. vs. Edward Campbell, $978.39.—C. A. Knight vs. James Stewart, $361.66.—J. T. Noble et al. vs. Emily Hackett, $106.95.—Same vs. Joseph Thielen, $326.20.—C. H. Beckwith vs. Oscar Field; verdict, $66.66, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Philip Goldman vs. Frank Schultz and Karl Koffke, $200.42.

JUDGE ROGERS—Joseph Schlernitzauer vs. John C. Beierlein, $38.40.

JUDGE BOOTH—D. E. Fiske vs. James B. Chess and Elizabeth A. Chess, $422.—B. A. Eckhart et al. vs. Antonie Bedard and Peter Greiner, $377.50.

ROW IN A NEWS ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The rumors of a defalcation to the amount of $70,000 by Mr. Johnson, Treasurer of the American Press Association, which have prevailed for two or three days, have their foundation in the following facts: Mr. Johnson has obtained a controlling interest in the stock of the American Press Association, and, at the last election, dictated the election of a Board of Directors in his own interest. Thereupon Mr. Welsh, of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, retired from the American Press Association, and began to take news of the Associated Press. Mr. Johnson claims that the members of the Association are anxious to depreciate the stock of the concern in order to obtain a controlling interest, and have circulated these rumors of his defalcation for this purpose. He frankly admits having elected a Board of Directors in his own interest, but denies absolutely that there is any defalcation. It appears, on further inquiry, that a large proportion of the stock was originally allotted to various persons, Mr. Johnson included, without the payment by them of any sum for the stock, and members of the Association subsequently admitted had to buy the stock from these persons at "an advanced rate." It is now claimed that Mr. Johnson, in holding large amounts of stock thus obtained by him without the payment of any money, is practically a defaulter to the Association.

Monster Armor-Plate.

A London paper of March 15 has the following: "The largest armor-plate ever made was produced yesterday at the Cyclops Works (Messrs. Cammell & Co.'s, Sheffield). The thickest made previously was 14 inches, but the plate made yesterday was 22 inches thick. It is one of several intended for two war-vessels now constructing for the Italian Government. The plate, which weighs 35 tons, will be tested by a 100-ton gun. Each vessel will have two turrets, and each turret two guns."

IOWA.

A Des Moines River Land Case—Beecherism—Suicide—Copeland Redivivus.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 3.—A few days ago Asa Smith—a settler on what is known as Des Moines River Lands, claimed by E. C. Litchfield, and which have been a source of a vast amount of litigation and trouble to settlers, whose rights are contested by Litchfield, who claims title under the old, defunct Des Moines River Navigation Company,—was brought to Marshalltown, before Judge Bradley, to answer for contempt of Court in violating an order of Court prohibiting the cutting of timber on the contested land pending the action for title. Mr. Smith has been confined to his bed most of the time for several years, is feeble in health, 83 years old, and was taken a hundred miles, among strangers, and without money, or clothes adapted to the weather. The Judge informed him that he had no power to aid him, unless he could explain away the charge. Ex-Gov. Stone, the Hon. E. J. Boardman, and H. C. Henderson kindly took the old man's case in hand, and appeared before the Judge, purging the contempt, and Mr. Smith was released. If the reports are true, it was a most heartless and unwarranted proceeding, as the old man had not been out of his house for several weeks prior to his arrest.

A LITTLE BEECHERISM.

Union, down in Davis County, was sensated recently by trouble in the family of a church-member. The pair parted, the church set on them, then they got into a fight, paid their fines, kissed and joined hands, and went their way rejoicing and reunited.

SUICIDE.

At Delhi, Sarah White, aged 17, got tired of life. She procured a shot-gun, dropped seven buckshot into the barrel, placed the muzzle against her heart, pulled the trigger with a string, and thus put an end to her existence.

COPELAND REDIVIVUS.

Every now and then turn up exploits of the Rev. Copeland, who has figured in all sorts of rascality, from the East to the West. While he was in Iowa, he ingratiated himself into the confidence of the Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., and received authority to negotiate loans of money. He arranged a loan of $10,000 for Mr. Angle, of Cedar Rapids, which was secured by mortgage on the homestead of Angle. Copeland received the Company's check for the money, altered them so as to be payable to himself, went to Chicago, got them cashed, pocketed the money, and has not been seen hereabouts since. The Company brought an action against Angle, in the United States Circuit Court, on the mortgage,—the Company averring that Copeland acting as the agent of Angle in procuring the loan, Angle was liable for his acts. The defense set up that Copeland was agent of the Company, and it was bound by his acts. The case was decided in favor of the Company. Angle appealed, and the United States Supreme Court, a few days ago, reversed the decision of the Circuit Court, and ordered a decree for Angle with judgment for costs. By this ruling, the mortgage given by Angle is declared void, and the Company must look to the Reverend rascal for its $10,000.

RIOT AT NILES.

An Election Row Degenerates Into an Extensive Free Fight.

Dispatch to Detroit Free Press.

NILES, Mich., April 3.—A riot occurred here this afternoon. It originated in a dispute and fight between two negroes. The affair was partially quieted, but within half an hour the whole rabble element of the city seemed determined for a fight. By constant urging and the working of bad whisky two white men were soon found willing to fight, and, as they were about to engage, Marshal Chambers appeared upon the scene, and, out of kindness, stood and parleyed with the combatants until the excitement increased beyond his control, and in less than half a minute 300 or 400 were engaged in a general row. Dray-stakes, stove-wood, anything available, was freely and effectually used. Alderman David Bacon, in attempting to preserve peace, received a bloody wound in the face; fortunately he was but slightly injured. Just then, without any apparent cause, every colored man who appeared was attacked, and with yells and blows compelled to flee to a place of safety. Jacob Butts, a quiet man from the country, was attacked without any known cause and badly beaten. Bag Rutledge, one of the rioters, while assaulting a negro, was struck a terrible blow with a club by a colored friend of the attacked party. Rutledge's head was cut open, and he was nearly killed. George O. Curtis, a colored man, whom the whole crowd were chasing, revolvers in hand, declaring they would kill him, was pumeled with clubs and sticks of wood and left for dead. When he revived Sheriff Weimer placed him in the city prison for safety. Soon after another fight commenced on Front street. Cris Bone was knocked senseless, and is now in a critical condition. Mayor Graves happened to be in a distant part of the city; all the other officers seemed powerless to quell the riot. The Mayor was sent for, and upon his arrival fifty special policemen were sworn in, and with the timely assistance of Sheriff Weimer comparative quietness was restored. More trouble is feared after dark. The Niles Light Guard and Niles Artillery hold themselves in readiness to be called out at a moment's notice. Mayor Graves issued a proclamation closing all saloons. No liquor is now being sold unless by stealth. There never was such excitement before in Niles as that existing from 3 p. m. At 6 o'clock another disturbance broke out at the foot of Main street. It was speedily quelled. Jay Fellows, the instigator of both riots, was locked up at 7 p. m. No other arrests have been made yet. At the first riot, Elijah Ostler was struck over the head and badly cut. It is said he had a revolver and knife in his hand when arrested, but he was afterward discharged.

NILES, Mich., April 3.—Another riot occurred at the depot about dark. Eight negroes were assaulted by white men who were engaged in a row down town. Special Policeman Mort L. Gragg intimidated them with a drawn revolver. The common Council, at a special session, are considering the propriety of calling out the militia. The mob have just gone in a large force to the depot. Cris Bone, who was so badly injured this afternoon, is expected to die. Officers this evening arrested Granville Miller, his assailant, and he is now in jail.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION — TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a speciality, at WESTON & CO.'S, Nos. 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

BARGAINS—SAVE MONEY—LARGE ASSORTED stock, work, and buggy horses, Furey's regular Friday's sale; ample room for trial. Twelfth, near Halsted-st.; private sales daily.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THE FOLLOWING PROPERty belonging to the Widow Clancy: A fine, large, young mare, true in all harness, for $115; a handsome buggy mare, $75; 3 cheaper horses, $45 each; 2 open and 2 fine top buggies, also, fine patent wheel grocery or delivery wagon, with top, for $65. The above has to be disposed of. Call at 155 West Polk-st., corner of Foster.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—4 GOOD WORK HORSES, from $40 to $75; weights, 900 to 1,100 lbs. Also, 2 Coan & Ten Broeke covered delivery wagons, 2 express wagons, 1 strong top buggy, $80. Apply to owner's barn, end of alley, south of Peck-court, between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE Frederick Dent—One very handsome and stylish 6-year-old golden sorrel mare, with a long, flowing mane and tail, and can trot very fast; also, a good family or road horse, color brown, 7 years old; also, one small Canada horse, 13 hands high, he can trot a mile better than 2:50, he is 6 years old. The whole 3 are warranted sound and kind. Also, a first-class set of harness. To be sold at a sacrifice, and a trial of 3 days given. Apply to the groom at the barn 326 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A GRAY MARE, 6 YEARS OLD, sound, stylish, and a fine roadster. Inquire of CHAPIN & GORE, 73 and 75 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPRESS HORSE TO WEIGH about 1,100 pounds, in exchange for stoves or hardware. Inquire of SEAVEY & CO., 180 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO BUY, A SPAN OF WORK HORSES and wagon, for farm use, cheap for cash. Apply to C. L. JENKS, corner Clark and Taylor-sts.

$120 WILL BUY A GOOD MARE, HARNESS, three spring wagons, nearly new, in rear 1369 Butterfield-st., near corner Twenty-seventh.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY readers can do so in the cheapest and best manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists and State Divisions. For illustrated catalogue and map address A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 528 State-st.

WANTED—A LOT IN OAKWOOD CEMETERY, 200 square feet or less, cheap for cash. Address G 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH A FLOUR and feed store in a good location and doing a good business. Address I 27, Tribune office, stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—SEND 10 CENTS BY MAIL AND GET one of Prang's beautiful chromos. Big inducements to agents and those getting up clubs. Address Centennial Chromo Company, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A LIQUOR LICENSE. CALL AT 221 Randolph-st., to-morrow.

WANTED—PERSONS HAVING SPARE TIME, day or evening, who have energy enough to add to income by taking orders among friends for a valuable article; entirely respectable, and replies wished for from people of some education and influence. Address I 42, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

WEST SIDE.

2-story and basement residence on West Adams-st., near Throop, 12 rooms, large lot, $12,500.

2-story and half basement brick house, on Fillmore-st., near Western-av., 8 rooms, $3,800.

8-room cottage and basement kitchen, corner Leavitt and Walnut-sts., $4,000.

1½-story frame cottage on Madison-st., near Ashland-av., 11 rooms, $7,500.

2-story and basement octagon brick, on Monroe-st., near Western-av., $4,500.

1-story and brick basement house on Morgan, near Twelfth-st., 12 rooms, $3,000.

2-story and basement marble front, on Park-av., near Union Park, 14 rooms, all modern improvements, $11,000.

2-story and basement brick fronts, 10 rooms, on Randolph-st., near Elizabeth, all modern improvements, $10,000 and $12,000.

2-story frame house with brick basement, on Warren-av., near Lincoln-st., large lot, $7,500.

Two 1-story and basement cottages, 11 rooms each, on Walnut-st., near Wood-st., $4,000 each.

SOUTH SIDE.

2-story frame house, on Butterfield-st., between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth-sts., $4,000.

2-story frame house, 9 rooms, on Drexel Boulevard, near Brooks-st., lot 50x180, to 20 foot alley, $10,000.

2-story frame house, 12 rooms, on South Dearborn-st., near Fortieth, $3,000.

2-story frame house, 10 rooms, bath-room and laundry, on Ellis-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., large lot, $5,500.

2-story house with brick basement, corner Ellis-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., 12 rooms and 2 bath-rooms, furnace, all modern conveniences, $13,500.

2-story, 10-room house, on Ellis-av., near Oakwood-av., very near horse and steam cars, lot 65x180, $9,000.

1-story frame cottage, on Ellis-av., near Oakwood, lot 35x178, 6 rooms, $5,000.

2-story brick house (with cellar), 12 rooms, and all modern improvements, on Ellis-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., $18,000.

2-story frame house on Ellis-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., large lot, $10,000.

6-room cottage, on Forty-fifth-st., near Evans-av., $2,700.

3-story and basement marble-front, on Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st., 12 rooms, $18,000.

2-story and basement frame house, on Oakwood-av., near Drexel Boulevard, $20,000.

No. 243 Portland-av., 2-story frame, $2,500.

2-story frame house, 11 rooms, on Thirty-seventh-st., near Lake-av., $3,800.

3-story, basement, and Mansard stone front house, corner Thirty-fifth-st., and Grand Boulevard, $40,000.

Two 3-story, basement, and stone front houses, on Thirty-fifth-st., at the head of Grand Boulevard, $23,000 each.

2-story frame house, on Union-av., near Langley, $5,500.

3-story and basement, swell front, 12-room house, on Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st., $15,000.

2-story frame house with brick basement, on Vernon-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., $5,000.

2-story and basement, octagon brick house, 14 rooms, on Vernon-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., $7,000.

NORTH SIDE.

Five 2-story and basement marble front houses, on Lincoln-av., near Centre-st., 10 rooms and bath-room, $7,500 to $8,500 each.

Other good residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city for sale on easy terms.

TURNER & BOND.
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SIX HOUSES ON ONTARIO-ST., BEtween State and Dearborn, and 163 North Dearborn, all 3-story and basement, $8,500 each; $2,000 cash—balance long time, low interest. Also, 4 houses on Fabius-st., 1 block north of Fullerton-av., 2-story, 10 rooms, and barns, lake water; price, $2,500; small payment down. Also, lot on Lincoln-av., near Park, 100x100 to alley, $85 per foot. 50x150 on Ellis-av., 264 feet north of Thirty-seventh-st., $100 per foot. Corner Rosibut and Upton-sts., 110x110; price, $4,000; 1, 2, and 3 years. Also, a farm at Rockford of 160 acres, 1 mile from city. All the above is my own property, which I offer to sell cheap for want of money. Apply to J. B. MALLERS, Room 5, 116 Washington-st., or 258 Ontario-st.

FOR SALE—$2,100 WILL PURCHASE FINE COTtage and lot on Holbrook-st., near Western-av. Small payment down; balance on monthly payments. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF IMPROVED central business property, now paying 9 per cent net rent. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, No. 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AT UNUSUAL DISCOUNTS—152 Cornell-st., with lot, 9 rooms, gas, water, sewer and pavement, only $2,500.

990 West Harrison-st., 2-story house, 9 rooms, in good order, cheap at $4,000.

1196 State-st., 2-story brick store, leased lot, at half-cost—$1,500.

HENRY P. GEORGE, 106 Fifth-av., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A CASH BARGAIN—THE PLEASANT house and deep lot No. 884 Fulton-st.—fine shade trees—is offered for $3,700 cash; no incumbrance. Apply to owner.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—330 AND 297 on Forty-eighth-st., 2 blocks from Kenwood Depot. 75x164, southwest corner Wabash-av. and Forty-sixth. Northwest corner Wabash-av. and Twelfth-st., 24x100, with brick dwelling.

Also, several other rare opportunities.

Call or address for present, J. ESAIAS WARREN,
418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—NEAT 8-ROOM COTTAGE; NICELY grained, bath-room, bay-window, gas-fixtures, corner lot, south front, on Thirty-third-st.; $2,800. M. WICKS PALMER, 144 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—2-STORY AND basement brick house, nearly new, 10 rooms, near Lincoln Park; $3,500. E 37, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT SACRIFICE, NEW STONE FRONT houses fronting Lake Michigan at Thirty-first-st.; elegant location and well-built houses. Easy terms; only $500 cash payment; balance 6 per cent. E. O. LANPHERE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—$450—HOUSE AND LOT 451 WEST Ohio-st., near Ashland-av., and one block from Indiana-st. cars; price, $900, $450 on easy terms. Apply to the owner, 48 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES ON PRAIRIE-AV., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth-sts., at bargains on easy terms. Apply to I. N. BARKER, Room 10, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A 4-STORY BRICK building on Clark-st., near VanBuren, containing 2 basements, 2 stores, and 38 rooms, somewhat incumbered, for a good farm with stock and implements preferred. Inquire at 316 South Clark-st., of C. C. OTTO.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF PROPERTY on Clark-st., near VanBuren; a double brick building containing 2 basements, 2 stores, and 38 rooms. Cash required, $15,000; balance on time. Inquire at 316 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$3,500 WILL PURCHASE ELEGANT new 3-story brick house, corner of Western-av. and Fillmore-st. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — COMFORTABLE DWELLINGS, substantially built of brick, with all modern improvements, at Summerdale, adjoining Ravenswood. Prices, $2,000 and upwards. Terms to suit any thrifty family with the disposition but lacking the ready cash to secure a home; 7 cents for 25 minutes' ride; lake water. R. GREER, southeast corner Monroe and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE THREE NEW AND STYlish houses at Normal School, Englewood; $250 cash, balance easy; also will build cottage to order for $2,000 at same place. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT LAWNDALE, 2-STORY HOUSE of 10 rooms, good barn, shrubbery, lake water, etc., 90 feet frontage on Ogden-av. This property is desirable, and will be sold cheap. Also new house of 9 rooms on Central Park-av., for sale at a bargain; terms easy. GUSTIN & WALLACE, Room 7 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSES ON FIFTY FOOT lots; two blocks of depot Western Springs; built to order. Price, $750 to $1,500. All complete; easy payments. T. C. HILL, Room 4 Lakeside Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD PROPERty in Chicago, or merchandise, several finely-improved farms, containing 40, 80, 160, 400, and 1,200 acres, in Livingston, Chariton, and St. Louis Counties, Mo., 40 lots in Chillicothe, Mo., and several unimproved tracts, all of the richest soil and best farming lands on and near railroad; 15,000,000 pounds of tobacco grown in Chariton County last year. Prices based on cash values. Principals only will call on me till noon Friday, 7th, at Banking-House A. O. Slaughter. A. JOHNSON.

FOR SALE—BY MARSH & GRAHAM, REAL ESTate, Loan, and Insurance Agents, Allegan, Mich., village property, farms, etc. Fruit lands, pine lands, and saw-mills a specialty. Send for list of property.

FOR SALE—$4,000 TO 10,000 ACRES NEBRASKA land for sale at $1.50 per acre, if sold within two days. H. W. HOUK & CO., 81 Clark-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL A WELL-IMPROVED farm, 640 acres, 55 miles northwest of Chicago, 1 mile from N. W. R. R., $28 per acre; small payment down. E. W. COLE, 42 Lake-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—A COMFORTABLE BRICK house on South Side; will pay one-third cash, two-thirds first mortgage paper. Price and number must be given to I 4, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO BUILDERS—A LOW-PRICED house for equity in choice 50-foot lot near Thirty-first-st. M 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSE NEAR THIRTY-FIRST-ST. and Wabash-av. to move; good and very cheap. Good chance for party intending to build brick. Address I 63, Tribune office, for five days.

WANTED—BRICK HOUSE AND BARN; WILL pay $2,500 cash, balance clear property; also, cottage on West side to move. 21 Exchange Building.

WANTED—NORTH SIDE, SOUTH OF CHICAGO-av. and east of Clark, 25-foot lot—all cash. R. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, Room 2 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE TO BE REMOVED—SITUAted 874 Michigan-av. Will parties who called Wednesday afternoon call again. J. BENHAM, at C. H. Fargo & Co.'s corner Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES, TRADE-MARKS AND good will of a jobbing liquor house. Building can be leased cheap if desired. Address C 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES OF THE WELL ESTABlished cigar and stationery store, 388 West Madison-st. Store for rent.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO Pueblo, Colorado. Apply between 11 and 1 to E. LYMAN, 163 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BLACK WALNUT OFFICE RAILING for $1.25 per foot. Apply at 128 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—HALL'S SAFE, MEDIUM SIZE. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INCOMpatibility, etc. Residence nor personal presence not required. Affidavits sufficient proof. Fee after decree. Address G. R. SIMS, 81 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State of the Union for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree. Twelve years experience. Address Post-Office Box 1037, Chicago, Ill.

INSTRUCTION.

PIANO INSTRUCTION AND SIGHT PLAYING TO lady teachers at special rates. 100 Madison-st. L. A. SEYBAUM.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO LEARN telegraphing; operator's services required when competent by advertiser. Gardner House Telegraph College.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $2,000 TO $3,000 cash in a manufacturing business; profits 100 per cent; large city trade established; cash; best of references. Call, or address, A B, 36 South Desplaines-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $4,000 TO $6,000, in a well established manufacturing business that will pay about 100 per cent every thirty days. MARTIN KELLER, corner Rush and Kinzie-sts.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO KNOW WE HAVE AN article entirely new. Sells at sight. Call and see it. Room 98 Ashland Block.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY. WILL pay good men $100 to $150 per month. Address, with stamp, or call at the Richards Packing Co., Nos. 2, 4, and 6 North Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—8 HOUSES ON BOWEN-AV., TWO-story and basement brick, with every convenience, $35 each; 2 frame houses, 114 and 116 South Park-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., east front, $50; one two-story and basement brick on Drexel boulevard, near limits, $30; one two-story brick on Cottage Grove-av., $40; one two-story frame south of Thirty-ninth-st., 10 rooms, $30; one cottage on Evans-av., near Forty-fifth-st., east front, $12. Will sell any of these on reasonable terms or rent to good tenants. Houses rented in all parts of the city to good tenants. Rents collected and management of real estate generally. JAMES H. HILL, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—THREE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick and stone-front houses on Calumet-av., one-half block south of Twenty-ninth-st.; new, with all modern improvements; very cheap to first-class tenants. BULLOCK BROS., 50 and 52 Madison-st.

TO RENT—$20 PER MONTH WILL RENT A NEW 3-story brick house on Western-av., near Taylor-st. References required. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT WHITE stone front house of 14 rooms on Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st., reasonable to the right party. Address Y 5, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON the South Side, to a party who will board owner's family of three adults. Address X 80, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A VERY DESIRABLE residence in one of the best locations of the North Side. GEO. H. ROZET, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND TWO lines of street-cars, brick and stone houses and flats; modern improvements; $25 to $55 to No. 1 tenants. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling 1129 Prairie-av., $60 per month. M. L. PEARCE, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE, NEWLY GRAINED and calcimined, 1074½ Wabash-av. Inquire at 1052 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, all modern improvements; 17 rooms and stable, 896 Wabash-av. E. D. SEAVEY, 180 Lake-st.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front house 27 Twenty-fifth-st., 14 rooms, all modern improvements, now being put in thorough repair. Rent low to good tenant. Apply 13 Chamber of Commerce. G. & C. WALKER.

TO RENT—700 NORTH FRANKLIN-ST., A NEW 2-story and basement brick, 12 rooms, bath, water closets, modern improvements, fine barn. A very desirable residence, east front, across Lincoln Park, lately occupied by Mr. Bignell. Possession given right away. Apply to LOUIS APPLE, 57 Washington-st., M. E. Bookstore.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS ON Taylor-st., near Ogden-av., and a fine cottage on Western-av., $15 each; also 113 Winchester-av., 2-story basement brick house, modern improvements, $30. F. A. WEAGE, 95 Washington-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 140 South Park-av., $25; house at Englewood, $15. J. MATTESON, 160 Washington-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY HOUSES 795, 799, and 801 West Harrison-st., between Wood and Honore-sts., 9 and 11 rooms, etc., in best order, and basements, arranged for one or two families each, for $25. Apply at Room 1, 124 West Randolph-st., or 797 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, THE BRICK HOUSE 186 SOUTH Morgan-st., 10 rooms, modern improvements, gas fixtures and stable. Apply on the corner next south.

TO RENT—FOR FULL LIST OF RENTALS IN ALL parts of the city see "Landlord and Tenant;" copies 5 cents, at 155 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE BRICK AND FRAME COTTAGE house, 908 West Madison-st., 8 rooms, etc., in best order, and barn for $30, at Room 1, 124 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FRAME HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, 224 TWENTY-fifth-st.; also house of 6 rooms, 222 Twenty-fifth-st. Inquire of E. D. SEAVEY, 180 Lake-st., or 896 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 749 Michigan-av., stone front, containing 13 rooms besides bath-room, pantry, and closets; an addition will be built if desired, containing 15 additional rooms, which will make it a desirable house for a private boarding-house. The house is situated between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., and is one of the most desirable locations in the city. Address J. C. COCHRANE, Architect, No. 16 Nixon's Building, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE—3 STORIES, BASEMENT, AND extension, 696 Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st., with brick barn, by P. GEDDES, Room 24 Portland Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, IN PERFECT repair. Furniture cost over $650; will be sold for $300, as present occupant wishes to leave the city. Apply on premises, 43 Cottage-place, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., near the lake.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NEW, ALL improvements, on Laflin-st.; $25 a month to good tenant. OLIVER BESLY, 157 Washington-st.

TO RENT—246 EAST INDIANA-ST., 15 ROOMS, $75; flats on Clark-st., near Huron, and on Ohio-st., near Clark; house over store, and upper part of cottage, six rooms each, $10, North Side, on car street. A. T. GALT, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—ON WASHINGTON-ST., IN NORTON Block, No 238: has all modern conveniences; none but first-class tenant wanted.

On Lake-st., 344, 350, 352, and 354; all in first-class condition. Apply at 361 Washington-st. N. NORTON.

TO RENT—118 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 11 ROOM, all modern improvements, new, no basement. Apply to J. N. BARKER, Room 10, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF EIGHT ROOMS AND bath at $40 per month. Call at 139 Park-av.

TO RENT—STONE-FRONT HOUSE 264 VERNON-av., 9 rooms, handsomely finished, gas, furnace, hot and cold water, sewer, and brick barn; furniture for sale. W. M. LUFF, 20 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—NEW AND ELEGANT octagon stone-front, 14 rooms, modern improvements; fine brick barn, large lot, lawn in front and side; rent low to right kind of tenant; Nos. 421, 423, 427, and 437, octagon stone-fronts, 12 rooms, modern conveniences, at $50 per month; new 10-room brick houses, bath, water-closets, etc., on North Ada-st. and Arbor place, at from $25 to $30. Any of the above will be sold cheap on easy terms. S. S. HAYES, Room 7 Metropolitan Block.

Suburban.

TO RENT—HIGHWOOD—ALL SIZES HOUSES, from cottages to 3-story, built handsome, imposing style, for summer, with privilege of year; mere nominal price, as inducement for parties see how they are pleased with country, from $8 to $30; have one 9-room house, bay window, etc., for $12.50. E. ASHLEY MEARS, basement, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL LARGE NEW HOUSES AT Western Springs, near station, and mineral spring, sidewalks, etc., complete, for $15 per month. T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOORS OF THE TWO-story houses 19 South Desplaines-st., 4 rooms, $15. 795, 797, 799 West Harrison, between Wood and Honore-sts., 4, 6, and 7 rooms in best order, $10 and $12, Room 1, 124 West Randolph-st., or 797 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 30.

TO RENT—LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS in new brick house with all modern improvements, 44 South Curtis-st., half block from street cars.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished; suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; terms reasonable. 72 East VanBuren-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOMS FOR LADIES OR GENtlemen, near Grand Pacific Hotel; 10 Sherman-st.; transients taken.

TO RENT—SUITES OF 3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, Mendel Block, northeast corner of Van Buren and Pacific-av. Inquire at 156 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT—A CHOICE SUITE OF ROOMS IN ELY'S Block, southwest corner of Wabash-av. and Monroe-st.; also two single rooms. Inquire at office of ELY & CO.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

Stores.

TO RENT—214, 216, AND 218 KINZIE-ST., BETWEEN State and Dearborn, four stores and basement, second, third, and fourth floors in rooms 63x90, street front and rear, steam elevators; also 10-horse steam power can be furnished. Rents low. Also, 212 3-story and basement adjoining to rent, 22x90. S. L. BROWN, corner Kingsbury and Michigan-sts., or Knauer & Bro., Kinzie and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP, THE FINE AND spacious 5-story and basement stone-front building, 79 and 81 Wabash-av. (Leander Reed's building), having permanent office, gas-fixtures, counter-shelving, steam elevator and steam heating, excellent shipping facilities, and all modern improvements; possession given at once. Apply to HART BROTHERS, 153 and 155 Franklin-st., between Madison and Monroe.

TO RENT—NO. 111 SOUTH FRANKLIN-ST., STORE and basement and three upper floors for boarding-house or hotel, 35 rooms. Apply to J. B. SONTAG, 111 South Franklin-st., in basement.

TO RENT—CHEAP—CORNER STORE, VAN BUren-st. and Third-av., 40x100. Good office, fire-proof vault, etc. Apply at 75 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—153 RANDOLPH-ST., MAIN FLOOR, 20x75 feet, suitable for drug store, banking, commission, or insurance offices; also second floor for offices; reasonable terms to good tenant.

TO RENT—STORE WITH BASEMENT; ALSO, store with four rooms in rear. Mendel Block, northeast corner Pacific-av. and Van Buren-st. Inquire at 156 Fifth-av., up stairs.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH WILL RENT STORE and 6 large rooms over store, on Ogden-av. and Taylor-st. Will rent store separately if desired.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN LASALLE BLOCK, LASalle and Madison-sts.

The very desirable double office now occupied by Miner T. Ames & Co., on LaSalle and Madison-sts.

The offices on Madison-st. west of and adjoining the above.

Offices Nos. 9, 10, and 28, all with good vaults, water, elevator, and warmed with steam.

B. W. THOMAS & CO., 5 LaSalle Block.

TO RENT—HIGH BASEMENT OFFICES, WELL lighted, with vaults; also a very desirable office for insurance or banking on main floor; suites of offices on second and third floors, and pleasant sleeping-rooms, at 46 and 48 South Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE OFFICE, ALSO desk room, very cheap. J. S. JOHNSTON, architect, Rooms 20 and 21, 144 Dearborn-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—PART OF BASEMENT OFFICE NO. 85 Washington-st. Inquire on the premises.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, TWO large elegant rooms on the second floor of building 184 and 186 State-st., opposite the Palmer House; rent very reasonable to good tenants. Inquire on the premises of A. J. NUTTING.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 168 SOUTH CLARK-ST.; well adapted for any light business. Inquire at 156 Fifth-av., up stairs.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—THE 2-STORY AND basement building No. 204 Jackson-st., suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply or address Office 13, Chamber of Commerce.

BOOKS.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S WORKS, $1.25 PER VOL.; Dickens, 16 vols., $15, published at $24; Irving's Washington, 5 vols., $5; Sherman's Memoirs, 2 vols., $4.50; Flood's works, 6 vols., $10, published at $15.75; Macaulay's England, $2.50; send for catalogue. MILLER'S, 102 Madison-st.

CHITTY'S PLEADING, 3 VOLS., $6; KENT'S Commentaries, 4 vols., $8; Puterbaugh's Pleadings, new, $4; Jones' Forms, new, $4; Hill's Chancery Practice, new, $4; Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, 3 vols., $4; Dick's Works, 2 vols., $2; Hannah More's Complete Works, 2 vols., $2; Smith's History of the World, 3 vols., leather, $7, cost $13.50; Mantell's Wonders of Geology, elegantly bound, 2 vols., $4; Picturesque America, complete, $14; Sloan's Architecture, colored plates, $7.50, published at $15. GILBERT, 197 South Clark-st.

ONLY THREE DAYS MORE IN WHICH TO BUY really choice books at auction prices. W. T. KEENER, 93 Dearborn-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

WEST END INSTITUTE. FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies. MRS. S. L. CADY, Principal, New Haven, Conn. Send for circular.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE a first-class house, 12 to 14 rooms, on avenue east of State-st. and north of Thirty-first; one containing every convenience, with good barn, carriage-house, and good lot, for an A 1 tenant. Send description to JAMES H. HILL, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR HOUSE of 6 or 7 rooms, West or North Side, at a low rental. Address, with particulars, H S, 151 Bissell-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR OR SIX ROOMS, OR small house with same number of rooms, east of State and north of Twenty-second-st. Address, giving price, location, etc., I 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FRONT OFFICE WITH vault by a good cash-paying tenant, second floor, or must be accessible by elevator; rent must be low. Address, stating location and price, G 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENT AND WIFE, TWO unfurnished rooms, pleasantly located, on West Side; must move this week. Address O. WHITLOCK, 17 Honore-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS in good neighborhood, for self and wife, with board in the house or next door. Address, stating location and price, BOARD, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD LIGHT FLOOR, with or without steam; must be reasonable. Apply at Pilot office, 132 Lake-st.

MUSICAL.

AT MARTIN'S, 154 STATE-ST.:

Elegant rosewood, 7½ octave, piano forte	$200
Haines Brothers' $700 piano forte, new	250
F. C. Lighte 7½ octave, rosewood piano	225
Johnson & Co. 7 octave piano forte, second-hand	200
H. M. Higgins & Co. 7 octave piano forte	175
Boardman & Gray rosewood piano	100
Bingham piano, 6 octave	50
Packard organ, 12 stops, two banks keys	75

R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

ESTEY ORGANS, NEW STYLES, NEW AND ELEgant cases, just received at STORY & CAMP'S. Call and see them at 211 State-st.

FOR RENT—CHEAP—ELEGANT NEW PIANO, OR will sell on very easy monthly payments, cheap. Address M 19, Tribune office.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, SQUARE, AND upright pianos; thirty years established; seventy-five first premiums; 20,000 now in use. Special attention is called to the Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Upright Pianos. They stand in tune longer than any piano made. They are rich and full in tone, constructed to endure, and are in every essential the perfect piano of the age. Musical masters and amateurs in America and Europe pronounce the Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Uprights supreme and unrivaled. Address or call on W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts., Chicago.

Will offer the following second-hand pianos until sold:

One 7-octave Hallet, Davis & Co.	$275
One 7⅓-octave Grovestein & Fuller, handsome carved case, nearly new	175
One 7⅓-octave carved case, Newton	150
One 7-octave, plain case, Haines	125
One 7-octave rosewood upright piano	125
One 6⅔-octave Lighte, Newton & Bradbury	110

Second-hand organs, $50 to $125.

W. W. KIMBALL, State and Adams-sts.

PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR RENT AND FOR sale on installments or on easy terms, at STORY & CAMP'S, 211 State-st.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR sale cheap at STORY & CAMP'S. Call and examine prices before purchasing elsewhere at 211 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SOPRANO SINGER BY one who has led in choirs several years, both in United States and Canada. Protestant preferred. Address D 59, Tribune office.

WEBER PIANOS, RECOMMENDED AS THE best by the leading profession, can be obtained at reasonable terms at STORY & CAMP'S, 211 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD PIANO AND LADIES' GOLD watch and chain for clear lots and cash. Address I 67, Tribune office.

$175 FOR 7⅓ OCTAVE HARDMAN PIANO, large size, rosewood case, carved legs, etc. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A VERY GOOD LOCATED SALOON (WEST MADIson-st.), with fixtures and billiards, for sale at reasonable terms. Inquire at PH. BEST'S Brewing Co., corner Desplaines and Indiana-sts.

A BUSINESS-MAN WANTED WITH $3,000 TO ENgage in a wholesale manufacturing business now established. Address L 74, Tribune office.

A TEA AND COFFEE BUSINESS, DOING A profitable trade, will be sold for the best cash offer; a rare opportunity. Call at 81 Clark-st., Room 7.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS BUYS HALF INterest in well-established cash business paying $400 monthly. 70 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

A WELL-PAYING CORNER GROCERY AND meat market, South Side, for sale at a bargain; going into the wholesale business. Address L 12, Tribune office.

CHEAP FOR CASH—SALOON, FIXTURES, BARcounter, tables, chairs, mirror, and pool-table; one of the best stands on West Madison-st. Will be sold for half price. No. 143 Clark-st., Room 24.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE—THE DISTILLERY AT Beardstown, Cass County, Ill., built and completed in the fall of 1874, with all modern improvements for the manufacture of highwines and feeding of stock, is for sale on favorable terms. For particulars apply to THOS. H. CARTER, Esq., or to the Distillery Company at Beardstown.

RARE OPENING FOR A MAN OR WOMAN WITH $500 cash to take an interest in a business for the Centennial. Parties meaning business address for five days I 14, Tribune office.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF WHOLESALE AND retail grocery for sale; large trade established; half cash, balance real estate. Address H, 26 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD CARRIAGE-PAINTers, 302 and 304 Wabash-av. PENNOYER & CO.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN WITH $10,000 cash in an established business that can be much enlarged, with increased profit. Address G 57, Tribune office, naming time and place for an interview.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN WITH $15,000 TO TAKE an interest in, and the position of Treasurer of, a manufacturing company located in Chicago; investigation desired. Address S, Box 78, Chicago Post-Office.

WANTED—STOCKS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, drugs, boots and shoes, city or country, in exchange for money and real estate. Owners address, in confidence, M. H. MORNS, Room 5 Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—A MEMBER OF THE MASONIC Fraternity to manage a business out of the city, pays $250 a month and expenses. 145 Clark-st., Room 35.

$600—RARE CHANCE—HALF INTEREST IN an honorable cash business and stock; profitable, safe, and permanent; if you have cash examine it. 189 South Clark-st., Room 3.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR STOCK OF GOODS, $50,000 of township bonds, legally issued, county one of the best in a Western State, to exchange for a stock of dry goods, clothing, or boots and shoes. Address JANEWAY, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE and 5 acres under best improvements, 9 miles from city. Residence, gardener's cottage, carriage house, and sheds; other buildings; fruit and shrubbery; furnace, gas machine, and all city improvements. Will take $7,500 equity (very small incumbrance) in farm or wild lands in Iowa or Illinois. Address H, Room 15 Tribune Building.

FOR EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN 550 FEET FRONTing on Ogden and Clifton Park-avs., Lawndale; lake water on this property. Good suburban lots and Western lands, clear, for good equities inside. GUSTIN & WALLACE, Room 7 Tribune Building.

TO EXCHANGE—NICE 2-STORY HOUSE AND lot on Monroe-st. for small farm, or brick or lumber suitable for building purposes. Address I 37, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT, SOUTH Side, well located, for cheaper house or clear inside lots. Brick houses, South and West Sides, for clear farms or country property. O. A. SHAW, Room 5, M. E. Church Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD IOWA LANDS, COTtages and lots in desirable suburban town ¾ hour's ride from city. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 East Madison.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR STOCK OF MERCHANDISE in city or country, improved unincumbered real estate in Chicago. Address M 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—FARM LANDS, SOUTHEASTERN Kansas preferred, in exchange for business and residence lots. Inquire of G. W. WOODBURY, Room 28 Metropolitan Block.

WHISKIES IN BOND—WILL TRADE KENTUCKY whiskies in bond for city real estate unincumbered. Address C 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SOME IMPROVED city property in one of the smartest cities in the West for stock of goods, groceries or dry goods preferred. Will pay difference if any. One day sufficient to see property. First-class reference given. Address W A, Great Central Hotel, Chicago.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!! NEW spring styles carpets are now arriving. We will sell carpets cheaper than any other house in Chicago, on time or for cash. W. A. LOWELL & CO., 736 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOME INGRAIN CARPETS AND some pieces of furniture cheap. 91 North Ada-st.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!—AT OUR $45 MARBLE-TOP chamber suits before buying; our $25 chamber suits; our $75 marble-top chamber suits surpass all; our $40, $50, $65, and $75 parlor suits are unequaled; marble-top tables, $7, $8, $9, $10, $14; hair mattress, best tick, $14; French all-wool terry lounges, $12 to $15. New spring styles of ingrain, two-ply, three-ply, tapestry and Brussels carpets, 40 cents, 75 cents, $1, $1.25 per yard. Superior quality, lowest prices. Cook-stoves and ranges, warranted first-class, $14, $16, $20, $24, $28, $33. Headquarters for all goods in the house-furnishing line, namely: Furniture, carpets, stoves, crockery, shades, curtains, cornices, bedding, etc., on installments, or for cash, at prices lower than the lowest; examine our stock; it will pay you; easy terms and square dealing. Houses furnished throughout. The celebrated Empire Parlor Bedstead in seven styles and new designs for 1876. Saves room, rent, money. Come and see. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 383 West Madison-st.

OUR WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES AND PEERless cabinet beds are the best in the market. Ask for them. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 131 Madison-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY MANUFACture and sell to the consumer direct, and sell on weekly and monthly payments. 503 West Madison-st.

99,983 YOUNG MARRIED PEOPLE WANTED —Now is the time to commence housekeeping while prices are low and rents are down. We have a large stock of new housefurnishing goods, stoves, crockery, furniture, and carpets, which we will sell at the lowest possible prices on easy monthly payments. The only firm in Chicago that can furnish a house complete with first-class goods. Four floors of our stone-front building, 25x125, are filled with choice goods. It will pay all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. W. A. LOWELL & CO., 736 West Madison-st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE—THE BURLINGTON WAREHOUSE, corner of Sixteenth and State-sts., is the largest and most convenient in the West; with steam elevators for handling goods; is accessible to all the railroads leading to this city. Persons storing furniture or other goods will find this safe and convenient, being free from dust, rats, and vermin. Rates of storage very low. Money loaned on all kinds of property at reasonable rates of interest. H. E. SAWYER, proprietor.

STORAGE—GO TO THE CENTRAL WAREHOUSE, cor. Rush and Kinzie-sts., to store your furniture and household goods. You will find it a convenient, safe, and cleanly place, where they will be properly cared for; insured and stored at the most reasonable rate. I give especial attention so as to please customers, and invite your patronage. HORATIO N. RUST, Proprietor.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, STORE fixtures, and general merchandise in fire-proof warehouse, 160 W. Monroe-st. Money advanced on easy terms.

MACHINERY.

ONE 56-INCH SWING LATHE, 14-FT. BED; ONE shafting lathe, 28-inch swing, 28-ft. bed, with tools; iron planer, planes 7 feet long, 24 inches wide; drill-press, 30 inches swing, with drills and tools; blacksmith's forge, fan, and tools; 1 platform scale, all as good as new, for sale cheap. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 YEARS OF age who has had some experience at bookkeeping by double entry. References required. Address O 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, PORters, coachmen, bartenders; good situations to good men. General Business Agency, 81 S. Clark-st., Room 19.

WANTED — A SCANDINAVIAN DRY-GOODS salesman who has had experience in the business in this country. Inquire between 12 and 1, corner Curtis and West Indiana-sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK; ONE who has had experience in a hotel. Oxford House, Madison-st. and Wabash-av.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD ELECTROTYPE-FINISHER. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO.

WANTED—A GOLD-LEAFER, AT 60 SOUTH CAnal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD PRINTER AND TONER, AT 180 West Madison-st. Call early.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 PAINTER AND GLAZIER, with diamond. Call at 1207 South State-st., from 7 to 10 a. m. C. T. BROWN.

WANTED—5 GOOD SHOEMAKERS TO WORK IN factory, at JOHN MULLIN'S, 67 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A GOOD INSIDE PAINTER AT 628 Congress-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD HARDWOOD-FINISHERS; no others need apply. Call at 24 East Van Buren-st. this morning.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN IN EVERY CITY AND town in the world. You can make $25 a day selling our Letter-Copying Book; no press, water, or brush required. Excelsior Manuf'ng Co., 16 Tribune Building.

WANTED—ACTIVE TRAVELING SALESMEN—(wholesale), those who have business with book and fancy stores preferred, for splendid selling speciality that will not conflict with their regular business. Great inducements for good men. Room 9, 83 Madison-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL FEATHER dusters, transparencies, chromos, carpet-stretchers, and 100 other fast selling articles. C. M. LININGTON, 141 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS FORM 30 TO 40 years of age to solicit orders for our publications. To men of ability who, after a few months' experience, can take entire charge of a State, we will pay a liberal salary. Must bring first-class reference. Address, stating age and experience, W. J. HOLLAND & CO., 19 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—OUR AGENTS ARE MAKING $10 A day selling our counterfeit money detector. Every business man will buy it. Send 25 cents for sample, and secure territory. No humbug. DEXTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT ANY children; one who can do carpenter work, to live in a building and take charge of the same for free rent; one who has some other work and can furnish best of references as to sobriety and honesty. Address, with references, G 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS, EXperienced in mechanics and engineering, as salesmen. Apply at 126 Dearborn-st., second floor. O. J. GRIFFITHS.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO SELL soda apparatus on commission. Apply to BIGELOW Fountain Company, 131 Lake-st.

WANTED—3 SALESMEN OF EXPERIENCE; good pay and steady employment to the right men. Apply to HARVEY & ALDEN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 34.

WANTED—10 GOOD SALESMEN TO SELL ON C. O. D. clocks in the city and neighboring towns on commission. A. J. NUTTING, C. O. D. Clothier, 184 and 186 State-st.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN THE Union for the fastest-selling and best-paying article extant. No trouble for live men to make $70 per week. Men of intelligence who are out of business and not money should send for circulars and read what our agents say. $1 samples free for trial. RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—NOW IS THE TIME FOR ONE OR TWO active gentlemen and as many young ladies to introduce a patented article bearing on our coming Centennial whereby $4 to $5 per day can easily be made. Call at 152 East Indiana-st., third floor.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL GLASS-CUTTERS AND sharpeners, jewelry, chromos, combs, etc. AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY, 113 E. Madison, Room 19.

WANTED—A GOOD OFFICE BOY ABOUT 15 years old and not afraid of work. Address with references L 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WASH DISHES and work in kitchen at No. 806 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A STOUT, HEALTHY OFFICE-BOY, who resides at home and has a good education. Address, in own handwriting, stating age and pay expected, Publisher, L 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. Address B 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR KITCHEN and dining-room work; bring your references if you want good place and pay; no Irish need apply. Apply at 397 Monroe-st., from 10 to 2.

WANTED—A GOOD AND EFFICIENT GIRL TO do all the work in a family of nine. Wages, $4. Apply, with references, at 428 Carroll-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 191 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL for general housework. 142 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; wages small. Call before noon, prepared to stay, at 630 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; must be a good washer and ironer. 136 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN OR SWEDE girl to cook, wash, and iron, with references, at 64 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. 708 West Harrison-st., one block west of Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 1630 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, at 442 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK in kitchen. Apply at Room 30 Kingsbury Block, 115 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS (GERMANS OR Swedes) for housework. Apply at 560 Wabash-av., third house north of Twelfth-st.

WANTED — A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 73 East VanBuren-st.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED HEADwaitress. Oxford House, corner of Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A NEAT, RELIABLE GIRL, TO DO sewing and assist in taking care of a child. Apply at 305 Warren-av.

WANTED — TEN FIRST-CLASS SHIRT AND collar ironers. Call at St. Elmo Laundry, 104 South Desplaines-st., 7 a. m.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GIRL OF 12 OR 14 YEARS TO take care of baby and help at housework. No. 125 Lytle-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW DRESSMAKERS AS AGENTS for the celebrated Mathematical Dress Model; the best in the world. For particulars address M 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIVE YOUNG LADIES THAT SING. Call early at 164 East Randolph-st., Room 15.

WANTED—LADIES TO ENGAGE IN A PLEASant and profitable business. Apply at Room 33, 75 East Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

15 PARK-AV., FOUR DOORS WEST OF UNION Park—To let, with board, two delightful rooms, single or en suite; references.

45 PECK-COURT, BETWEEN STATE-ST. AND Wabash-av.—New house and neatly-furnished rooms, with board. Terms reasonable.

48 SOUTH MAY-ST., NEAR MADISON—DESIRable first and second-floor rooms good board, brick house, all improvements. References. Prices moderate.

208 WEST LAKE-ST.—COMFORTABLE HOME with rooms and board at $5 per week; without board only $2 per week. JOHN DAVIS, proprietor.

701 WEST MONROE-ST.—ONE OR TWO FURnished front rooms, with board, in a private house; modern conveniences.

FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD FOR TWO, $5 each; private family; West Side, one block from cars. Address F 22, Tribune office.

South Side.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FURNISHED ROOM TO rent, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

76 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—NEW boarding-house—Board for ladies and gentlemen at $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

204 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms and board $5 per week. Room for two lady boarders.

300 SOUTH STATE-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHed rooms, en suite or single, with board, at low prices.

384 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to rent with board for two gentlemen. Good reference required.

473 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR regular boarders; also day boarders accommodated.

481 WABASH-AV.—ONE FURNISHED ROOM, with board, for two or three gentlemen.

North Side.

137 MICHIGAN-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board, two blocks from Clark-st. bridge.

250 INDIANA-ST.—A PLEASANT FRONT room, suitable for two, with board. Reference.

260 ONTARIO-ST. — FURNISHED ALCOVE rooms, with board. References required.

ONE ALCOVE ROOM AND BACK CHAMBER, bath-room, water-closet, hot and cold water, on second floor, with first-class board, in private family on North Side, south of Chicago-av. A 88, Tribune office.

Country.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED ANY GENtleman desiring to locate his family for the summer with a private family, who have a large house and 7 acres of ground located in the City of Waukegan, Ill. Address Post-Office Box 600, Waukegan, Ill., giving references.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—First-class board for $1.50 to $2 per day; $6 to $8 per week; day-board, $4.50 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN GENTEEL neighborhood on South Side, desires a nicely furnished room, and prefers a private family where there are few or no other boarders. References exchanged. Address, stating price and full particulars, Miss B A, care Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for man and wife; also for single man, where there are no other boarders; references. A 78, Tribune office.

BOARD—I HAVE A SPLENDID DRIVING BUGGY horse, which I will let a responsible person have in exchange for board. D 82, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—"COMING FROM THE MATINEE": I have just arrived from New York, and would like to correspond with you in strict confidence. Address A 26, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC business man; can give bond and best recommendation for his ability and character. Address G. J., Box 105, Post Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CLOTHING SALESman of experience to go into a good country town; first-class references. H 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF EXPERIence as bookkeeper; is a worker and will make himself generally useful. Good references. F 108, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRUG STORE AS clerk, by a young man of good address; is a good writer, experienced salesman and bookkeeper. References furnished if required. Address H 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FIVE years at last place as bookkeeper in coal, lumber, and ice business, of any kind that will keep him busy and pay a small salary. Address COAL, 16½ Aberdeen-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR cashier in banking, insurance, or mercantile business; has had considerable experience, and has a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping. Address T. B. CARTER, Equitable Life Insurance Company, or E. P. CARTER, 58 and 60 Lake-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CUTTER OF ALL kinds of shirts, drawers, pants, and overalls. Address M 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS butcher; has had good experience, and can furnish good references; country not objected to. B 4, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE, MARRIED man, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good city references. Address I 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A GERman who served four years as soldier in Germany. Apply at 143 Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE TRUCK OR DElivery wagon or any other work; good references. Address M 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO drive a truck or a delivery wagon; well acquainted in the city, with the best of references. L 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; has had two years' experience; or would travel with gentleman. G 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE AS COACHman or hostler; will take care of horses, cows, etc., and make himself generally useful. M 70, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING AGENT in the South for some good boot and shoe or dry-goods house; 5 years' experience in either line; good references given. Address A 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO is perfectly acquainted with the city, to do any kind of light work and warrant satisfaction; the best of references if required. Address M 63, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 412 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG GIRL to do second work or general housework in a small private family. Please call, for two days, 46 Harmon court, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, TO do general housework; best of references can be given if required. Call at 202 Kossuth-st., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS French cook, hotel or restaurant; city or country; first-class references. Address A 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a private family or a small boarding-house. Call at 115 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do general housework in a first-class private family; is a No. 1 cook; references given. Call or address 41 Newberry-av. for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework or cooking; city references. Please call at 99 Sebor-st. near Clinton.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do second work and plain sewing; no objection to help take care of children. Please call at 283 East Division-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE girl as second girl, or in a small private family. Please call at 242 West Taylor-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL; IS a very good cook and laundress, or will do housework; references. 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD CANADIAN girl to do general housework or cooking in a small family; best of city reference given. 606 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a respectable private family. South Side preferred. Please call to-day at 470 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework, or first work in a private family; reference if required. Call at 762 Carroll-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. ANNIE SMITH, 293 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to do second work: best of city references given. 171 East Eighteenth-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to do plain sewing or take care of children, or second work; references if required. Call at 25 Bowery-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress and assist in the care of a child; no objection to travel during the summer months. Address B 68, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSERY GOVERNess, or as nurse and companion for a confirmed invalid, by a young woman from the country who does not object to a place where there will be hard work and constant care. Is used to children, and does not object to a place in the country. Address RUTH GUTSH, Lansing, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF respectability in some private family, to assist in the care of and to instruct little children; no objections to the country; references given. Please call or address 113 Johnson-st., West Side, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN AS WETnurse. DR. RUSSELL, cor. Paulina and Adams-sts.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress. Address C 50, Tribune office, for three days.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEKEEPER; to take charge of one or more servants, or do the work for small family. Address M 45, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities can be suited on short notice. Mrs. LAPRISE, 384 W. Madison.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO CAPABLE Swedish girls, to cook or do housework in nice families; North Side preferred. Apply to MRS. WHITTAKER, office for family help, 265 Chicago-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF select female servants of any nationality can be suited at once for city or country, at MRS. BAKER'S, 416 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF refinement as companion to a lady traveling, or to sew; reference given if required. Call or address 118 Johnson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, WELL educated, who writes a good hand and is accurate at figures, desires a position that will pay a living salary. Can furnish unexceptionable references. Address B D A, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 AND 9 PER CENT ON Chicago property.

J. H. REED, New York,
JOHN H. AVERY, Chicago,
159 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, Singer machines, and other collaterals. 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON REAL estate in Chicago and vicinity, at 9 and 10 per cent. A. LOEB & BROTHER, 129 and 131 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 TO 10 PER CENT ON improved city property in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Apply at Union Trust Company, 135 South Clark.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE. Business Men's Union, 97 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT ON IMPROVed city real estate. AYRES & BOAL, Room 12 Reaper Block.

WANTED—$1,000 TO $1,200, ONE TO THREE years, on Englewood property. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

WANT TO BORROW $1,000, 6 MONTHS, ON A good indorsed note. Address I 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—$500 FOR 3 YEARS, 10 PER CENT, ON improved property worth $3,000; also, $2,500, three years, 10 per cent, on choice unimproved worth $6,000. Principals call on E. C. WARE, 94 Washington-st.

$500, $600, $800, $1,200 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO or Hyde Park property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$500 TO $5,000 IN HAND, TO LOAN FOR ONE or more years, on good city property. M. J. DUNNE, Attorney, 99 Madison-st., Room 10.

$2,500 TO LOAN, 5 YEARS, ON CITY REAL estate. Loans made on good collaterals. W. OTTAWAY, 127 South Clark-st., Room 44.

$5,000 AND OTHER SUMS TO SUIT TO LOAN on city real estate at current rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A BLACK HORSE. THE OWNER CAN get the same by paying expenses. 670 South Morgan.

LOST—A SMALL BLACK-AND-TAN DOG ANSWERing to the name of "Sport." A liberal reward will be paid to any one who will return him to 1168 Indiana-av.

LOST—ON THIRTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN MICHigan and Indiana-avs., a cameo earring. A reward will be paid to any one bringing it to 1145 Michigan-av.

LOST—AT C. & N. W. R. R. (MILWAUKEE DIvision) depot, a black-and-tan terrier. Return to 194 Pine-st., and receive a reward.

LOST—WHITE POODLE SLUT. LIBERAL REward given if returned to 334 West Indiana-st.

LOST—A COACH DOG 8 MONTHS OLD; BLACK spot over left eye and ear. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to 1849 Wabash-av.

LOST—A RED LEATHER BILL POCKETBOOK, with various papers and memorandum-book, which are of no value excepting to the owner. Any person finding the same will please return it to S. W. RISENDRATH, 210 East Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

ELEGANT SINGER LATEST IMPROVED FAMILY sewing machine, warranted new and perfect; price $45, with tucker and all attachments, leaf-table, cover, and drawers; retail at $80. 1229 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LATE IMPROVED MAchines, embracing all kinds in the market, to be sold very cheap to pay advances. Money loaned on machines. Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 283 WEST Madison-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, exchanged, and repaired. Open till 8 p. m.

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Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago Ill.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. The California Minstrels.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "The Poor Girl's Diary" and "The Dead Shot."

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Afternoon: "The Drunkard." Evening: "Roving Jack."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. "Quilp."

McCORMICK HALL—North Clark street, corner of Kinzie. Concert by Gilmore's Band.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

THOS. J. TURNER LODGE, No. 409, A., F. and A. M.—This (Thursday) evening, April 6, at 8 o'clock, for business, and work on Third Degree. Visitors are cordially invited to meet with us, at 72 East Monroe-st., Free Masons' Hall (A. M. Express Building). By order of W. M.
WALLACE B. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

PLEIADES LODGE, No. 478, A., F. and A. M.—Stated communication of Pleiades Lodge, No. 478, A., F. and A. M., this (Thurday) evening, April 6. Business of importance will be brought before the Lodge, and a full attendance is requested. Per order W. M.
O. NICKERSON, Secretary.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, April 6, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 88½.

It has just occurred to the Signal-Service Bureau that April has arrived; hence the announcement that warmer weather may be expected to-day.

The election in Rhode Island yesterday resulted in the success of the Republican ticket. Henry Lippitt, the Republican nominee for Governor, failed to receive a majority vote over all, but, having received a plurality over his Democratic and Prohibition opponents, will be elected by the Legislature, which continues strongly Republican.

The people of Texas are uncertain just how much of a blessing the Mexican revolution will prove to the border residents. It will attract into the military service large numbers of the marauders who have heretofore devoted their attention to cattle-stealing, but it will also increase the demand for beef, and this is what troubles the stock-raisers of Texas.

The 17th of April is the day fixed by the Senate for Gen. Belknap to appear and make answer to the impeachment articles. He has retained as his counsel Montgomery Blair, Jere S. Black, Ben Butler, and Matt. Carpenter, whose combined fees will make the post-tradership balance-sheet look unhealthy and emaciated. It is understood that the defense will make application for an extension of two weeks beyond the 17th.

Trenor W. Park has begun his testimony before the Emma Mine Committee, and of course he gives the assurance that everything pertaining to the sale of the stock was honorable, fair, open-and-above-board. He agrees with Gen. Schenck and ex-Senator Stewart that the mine is still valuable property, worth all it was sold for. If he could only make the English shareholders believe all this, it would simplify matters greatly.

The Mormon metropolis was yesterday literally startled by the explosion of four powder-magazines situated on an outlying hill. Three urchins, who caused the catastrophe, went into fine fragments immediately, and furnished a parallel to uncommon meteorological phenomena recently observed in Kentucky. An old lady was frightened to death by the crack, and it is said that $50,000 worth of glass was shattered by atmospheric concussion.

An order was yesterday issued by the President, through the Secretary of War, directing the re-establishment of army headquarters in Washington, and also providing that in future all orders issued by the War Department pertaining to military affairs shall be promulgated through the General of the Army. It was on this latter point that the disagreement occurred between Gen. Sherman and Secretary Belknap, leading to the transfer of headquarters to St. Louis.

Now that the respectable citizens and taxpayers of the First Ward know who it is that they are threatened with as Aldermen for the next two years, they will be more than ever unwilling to take no for an answer from Mr. Wentworth. They will insist upon supporting him at the polls, and, as he is a public-spirited man, he will not refuse to serve them if elected. He can be elected beyond question; the result of Tuesday's election proves that the decent element outnumbers the bummer element in Chicago.

While the Democrats in the House are engaged bringing to book the various officials supposed to have overdrawn their appropriation accounts and incurred indebtedness prohibited by law, it might not be amiss to turn their attention to the Chairmen of the numerous Investigating Committees who are summoning witnesses at wholesale without a cent left of the contingent fund to defray the expense. This practice is of daily occurrence, and is as much in violation of law as any other kind of indebtedness or deficiency.

In relation to the matter of the acceptances drawn by Secretary Robeson, now in course of investigation, the Secretary has made a statement which takes the wind out of the Democratic sails. Mr. Robeson informs the Committee that the acceptances in question were drawn against the appropriations for the current year, and that no deficit has been created. An attempt will be made to show these acceptances to be illegal, but it is probable that the Secretary knows his bearings, and that he will steer clear of breakers this trip.

The Chicago produce markets were more animated yesterday. Mess pork was more active and 5@10c per brl lower, closing at $22.25 cash and $22.47½@22.50 seller May. Lard was in fair request and easier, closing at $13.70@13.72½ cash and $13.82½@13.85 for May. Meats were more active and easier, at 8½c for boxed shoulders, 12½c for do short ribs, and 12¾c for do short clears. Highwines were quiet and steady, at $1.07 per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was quiet, and closed 1½c lower, at $1.00 for April and $1.04¾ for May. Corn was more active and ½c lower, closing at 45½c for April and 48c for May. Oats were active and ½c lower, closing at 32¾c for April and 34c for May. Rye was quiet and firm at 64½@65c for April and 70c for May. Barley was quiet and steadier, closing at 58½c for April and 59½c for May. Hogs were in good demand, at 5@10c advance, selling at $8.00@9.00. Cattle were fairly active and firmer, with sales at $3.50@4.80 for common to prime. Sheep were without important change. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $112.75 in greenbacks at the close.

The "Independent Greenbackers" invested some of their favorite currency yesterday in a band of music, which made a part of the day hideous in the streets of Chicago, to drum up an attendance at a meeting which they held in Farwell Hall. Perhaps the news from Connecticut taught them the necessity for resorting to some extraordinary method for securing a show of constituency. When a whole State, after forming a party expressly in the interest of an irredeemable currency, could only drum up 1,800 votes, there was certainly cause for the greenbackers of Chicago to become apprehensive of a failure to get together a respectable number of people to listen to their unmitigated stupidity.

The fact that the primary election in the First Ward yesterday was carried by Frank Warren and Dave Lyon does not imply that these men are the Republican candidates for Aldermen. They are the candidates of the bummers, gamblers, hack-drivers, thieves, and confidence-men, and will be repudiated by the Republicans of the ward. The First Ward Republican Club had already nominated Messrs. Wentworth and McAuley, with the intention of supporting them, without regard to the primary election. This intention will be carried out at the polls on the day of the city election, when, it is to be hoped, the decent men of the ward, irrespective of party, will make common cause against Warren and Lyon, and send to the Common Council two Aldermen who will fitly represent the large property interests of the ward.

THE TARIFF BILL IN CONGRESS.

The Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives have been considering the new Tariff bill in detail, and hearing suggestions and arguments from the interested parties. A day or two ago the Committee reached the item of woolen,—"webbings, beltings, bindings, braids, buttons, galloons," etc., on which the duty or tax is 50 cents per pound and 50 cents *ad valorem*. Mr. Eames, of Rhode Island, appeared before the Committee exhibiting letters from some of his constituents, in which they declared that if this duty be reduced the manufacture of this class of goods in the United States must cease. This is the stereotyped protest which monopolists always make in such cases. The man who should undertake to raise cocoanuts in Michigan could hardly be able to sell his product short of a protection of 500 per cent, and he might well say that if such a duty were repealed or reduced the cultivation of cocoa-nuts in this country would have to be abandoned. The present duty on these woolen articles is equal to 68½ per cent in gold, or 77¾ per cent in currency, and it is questionable whether the maintenance of a manufacture at such a heavy tax upon the general public is so extremely desirable. The proposition before the Committee is to repeal the duty of 50 per cent *ad valorem*, leaving the tax of 50 cents per pound remaining in force. The manufacture of these goods in this country is confined to comparatively few establishments, and the fact that they charge up the protective tax on the domestic goods is shown in the fact that in the fiscal year of 1875 goods of this description to the value of $1,687,500 were imported, which would not have been possible had not the domestic manufacturers had their goods at the highest rate. It is a question whether 45,000,000 people in the United States shall continue to be taxed 77 per cent, or perhaps twelve millions of dollars, worth of these goods, for the mere profit of a few persons doing business in Rhode Island. Better import the whole amount at 25 per cent, and have the tax of $3,000,000 go into the Treasury, than to tax the people $9,000,000, and have but $1,000,000 receivable by the United States.

The proposed reduction in the tariff rates on cotton goods has thus far failed to produce any serious remonstrance even from Rhode Island. The fact is, the tariff duties on cotton goods, though averaging 40 per cent, have ceased to protect the manufacturers, who have to contend with domestic over-production, which in turn admits foreign competition. Last year we imported $25,000,000 of cotton manufactures despite the high tariff, which goods were sold in competition with domestic cottons. During that time the cotton-mills, protected by a duty of 40 per cent, were working on half or one-third time, trying, by reducing production, to keep up the price in the home market. But that policy has been abandoned. Protection has proved a snare and a delusion too long; and now these same mills are working on full time, not merely to supply the home market but to export. The mills of Fall River undertook the business first, and now the mills of other places in Massachusetts and the mills of Rhode Island are busy producing cotton to be exported to be sold in all foreign markets in competition with the cloth of Great Britain, which has heretofore had a monopoly of the foreign trade in that line. There is no such thing as a successful manufacturing nation which produces only for the home market; to be successful as a manufacturing nation there must be a production for exportation. Our cotton-manufacturers have at last discovered that with a foreign consumption of five hundred millions of yards of cotton cloth annually, it is supreme folly for the United States, with all the raw materials, and machinery, and labor at their door, to abandon that trade and rely exclusively on a home consumption, to meet which there is always an over-production. The possible export of $75,000,000 of American cotton goods annually is a complete explosion of the fallacy of protection.

What is true of the cotton manufactures is equally true as to iron and woolen manufactures. There is no reason why the United States should not have an absolute monopoly of the home market for woolen goods. This cannot be secured by protective tariffs. It can only be secured by allowing our manufacturers to obtain all their raw material as cheaply as the manufacturers of other countries can do so. Wool of all kinds should be admitted free of duty, or at most at a nominal duty. All the other ingredients entering into the manufacture of woolen goods should be admitted free. The American wool-growers have been badly deceived and swindled by the tariff on wools. Under an imaginary protection to American wools, they have been taxed from 60 to 100 per cent on all the woolen fabrics they have had to use. No foreign wools can compete with American wools in this country, but foreign wools are essential in large quantities for mixing with the domestic wool. The production in this country of these finer cloths, made by mixing wools not produced in the United States with the American wools, is wholly defeated by the excessive tax on the foreign wools. The result is an immense importation of fine cloths, the suppression of that class of American manufactures, and the confining of American woolen manufactures to the coarser qualities of goods, on which there is an excessive tax, and of which there is a constant over-production, ending in losses to the manufacturers. If all wools wherever grown were made free, if the manufacturers were placed on an equal footing with manufacturers of other countries, and were allowed to produce all manner of woolen goods, there would be an increased general production, including an increased consumption of American wool, and the terrible losses of over-production would be avoided by the exportation of the surplus.

The Tariff bill pending in Congress is a measure leading up to these results. It does not absolutely make raw materials free, but it reduces the tax on them, and is a bill the most favorable to American manufacturers that has been proposed in Congress since the tariff of 1857.

ABOLISH THE TOWN BOARDS.

The exceptionally large number of taxpayers who were in attendance at the town meetings last Tuesday, and the choice of competent and respectable men to fill the town offices, shows that the property-owners of Chicago are at last awake to the fact that they must take steps to save their property from confiscation. This is a correct statement of the case. If the old system of plunder and mismanagement had gone on in the Town Boards much longer, it would have been a misfortune to own property in this city. The large turn-out last Tuesday is also the more significant as it indicates that the respectable and tax-paying citizens will follow up their victory by similar interest and energy at the approaching city election. This will secure a more reputable Common Council than Chicago has had for many years, and the effect of the two victories will be noticeable during the coming year in the reduction of the tax-levy and the fairer assessment thereof.

But all this is not enough. The reform will not be complete until the system of Town Boards shall be abandoned altogether for Cook County. The law provides for this in much the same manner as the organization and reorganization of cities under either one of the two general charters. In the case of towns it is necessary to secure a petition of one-fifth the legal voters of the county, ascertained by the vote cast at the preceding Presidential election; and when this is presented to the County Board it becomes their duty to cause to be submitted to the voters at the next general election the question whether the township organization shall be continued or not. The Citizens' Association, as we understand, have undertaken to secure the necessary number of signatures to such a petition, and they will have no trouble in getting them. But the work should be begun at once. The sooner the petition is presented to the County Board the better. The question must be submitted at the general election next fall, and there is no doubt that the Town Board system will be abandoned if the issue be properly explained to the people of Cook County.

The evils of this system, so far as Chicago is concerned, are numerous. First, there is the constant violation of the law limiting the compensation of the town officers, who vote themselves exorbitant salaries and outrageous allowances for clerk-hire. In the next place, it has been customary to make the assessment a means for blackmailing,—piling it on those who refuse to submit, and letting those off who contribute, and in proportion to the money they pay the Assessors. In the third place, the collection is likewise made the machinery for blackmailing. Those who will pay the Collectors more in the way of blackmail than the commissions amount to may be pretty sure of being relieved of the necessity of paying the tax itself. Added to all these abuses is the usual ignorance of the persons intrusted with the assessment and collection of taxes under the Town Board system. It is rarely that our citizens can be sufficiently aroused to their own interests to fight the bummers at an election where there are but few polling-places, and where the law permits voting in any part of the town. The opportunities afforded for repeating and ballot-stuffing are so numerous that, as a rule, the bummers will always carry these town elections in Chicago. The only safe way, therefore, to avoid the evils incident to the system is to abolish the system itself. The Citizens' Association should set to work at once in this matter so that there may be no doubt of securing the requisite number of names, and the petition should be started off by the names of the Republican town officers just elected.

CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO.

There is another revolution in Mexico. It was about time to expect it. Mexico has been peaceful too long for the comfort of its restless inhabitants, with their traditional fondness for guerrilla warfare. The immediate occasion for an outbreak at the present time is an approaching election for President. But if it hadn't been this, some other excuse would have been discovered for blood-letting. There is so much bad blood in that country that it can only be purified by occasional civil war, the chief trouble of which is that the number slain is disproportionately small to the amount of fighting done. Thus, on Sunday, after several hours' fight, in which a couple of thousand were engaged on both sides, and several hundred of the loyalist troops made prisoners, the highest number reported as killed is five and of wounded twenty. Perhaps this is the reason why the internecine struggles in Mexico last so long,—because the contestants are more successful in dodging than in firing their shots.

The Spaniards in Spain having got through with their civil war,—having finished their throat-cutting,—the American branch of the family have begun the same business in Mexico. Juarez had a troubled reign as Presidential Dictator for several years, and, dying, was succeeded by Judge Lerdo de Tejada, who had comparatively a peaceful time for two years, and is now threatened by a revolution. Diaz has been a candidate for President for many years, and is a chronic revolutionist. The Central Government has never been able to maintain its authority in the frontiers, especially on the northern or United States boundary. Diaz, on Sunday, pounced down on a small force of the Federal army at Matamoras, on the Rio Grande. One-half the Federal army deserted to him, and the Federal General, with such of his troops who adhered to him, was forced to seek safety on the American side of the river. Mexican troops are peculiar. The number of Generals is immense. The troops, as a whole, both national and revolutionists, are for sale to the party which will pay the best or give them the largest liberty of plundering the country. Mexico has been improving for some time. The condition of the country has been prosperous under the comparative peace which has prevailed during the last few years, but the Spanish yearning for revolt, the Spanish love of idleness and plunder, and the Spanish dislike for work, have again produced a revolution, with its murders, assassinations, plunder, and spoliations. It is questionable whether the National Government can put a force in the field equal to the dispersion of the mercenary adventurers and desperadoes who are ready to participate in any revolution.

Gen. Diaz, the aspirant for the Presidency, certainly gained considerable ground in Sunday's fight, and the refusal of the loyalist troops to oppose him as vigorously as they might have done, as well as the character of his reception after he had entered Matamoras, would indicate that he will be successful in the revolution he has inspired in his own behalf. Another reason for thinking so is that he is now the revolutionist; but, if he succeeds, it will only be to give way to some new revolutionist, and he will be lucky if he shall retain his questionable honors as long as Lerdo de Tajada, the present incumbent of the chief office. The American interest in this struggle will be chiefly confined to the Mexican border, the condition of which will be rendered more lawless than ever by new raids and increased demoralization.

AN AMERICAN EMPEROR AND EMPRESS.

Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, and the Empress Theresa, are now on their way to the United States. They intend to be present at the opening of the Centennial, and expect to remain in the United States some three months, visiting Chicago and the Pacific States. The Emperor was born Dec. 2, 1825, and has been Emperor since 1831, or forty-six years. He is of the house of Portugal. The Empress is of the Royal house of the Two Sicilies, being the daughter of Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies (who died in 1830). She was born in 1822, and is a few years older than the Emperor.

The Brazilian Empire is of comparatively recent origin. It is the only monarchy erected on this continent that has ever had any stability, or that has escaped the revolutions which seem to be inseparable from South American Governments, of whatever form they may be. As the only existing Emperor in America, and as a wise, progressive, and learned gentleman, governing a prosperous people with great satisfaction, he comes to this country entitled to the respect of the American people. A brief sketch of the rise of the present Government of Brazil and of the family of the Emperor may not be uninteresting at this time.

Brazil was discovered in January, 1500, by Vincent Rinzon, a Spaniard, a companion of Columbus, who claimed it in the name of the King of Castile. In April of the same year Pedro Cabral, a Portuguese navigator, explored the coast, and took possession in the name of Emanuel, then King of Portugal. In 1504 a Portuguese colony was planted, and for over 300 years the country remained a dependency of Portugal, though during that time Brazil was subject to frequent invasions by the Dutch and English.

The Kingdom of Portugal, at the time of the discovery of America, was in a prosperous condition. The monarchy dates with Alfonso I., in 1139. His descendant, John II., who ruled from 1475 to 1495, was the great patron of navigation and discovery, attracting to his Capital the most learned and skillful navigators. Under his successor, Emanuel the Great, Brazil was discovered. The direct male succession of the family ran out in 1580, and a Spanish branch governed until 1640, when John IV., Duke of Braganza, was declared King. In 1777, Mary, daughter of the preceding King, succeeded to the throne. She was then 43 years of age, and had seventeen years previously married her uncle, Pedro, who ruled jointly with her under the title of Pedro III. He died in 1786, and the Queen soon after became insane. Their son, John VI., was made Regent.

John VI. struggled for some years with the complications existing in Europe. He joined the first coalition against France in 1793, but made peace with France in 1801. In 1807 Junot, with a French army, took possession of Portugal, and John, taking with him the insane Queen, his mother, and the other members of the Royal family, sailed for Brazil, arriving at Bahia in January, 1808. The Queen Mother lived until 1816, and upon her death John was declared King of Portugal, but he continued to reside in Brazil. In 1815 he had been proclaimed King of Brazil. As King of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarve, he ruled these countries from his Capital in Brazil. In 1820 the Portuguese Cortes demanded the return of the King to Portugal, and in obedience to the command he returned to Lisbon, first appointing his son, Pedro, Regent in Brazil. In 1822 the Cortes of Brazil declared the independence of the country, with Dom Pedro as Emperor. John VI. reigned in Portugal until his death, in 1826, and Pedro I. of Brazil became Pedro IV. of Portugal. He immediately abdicated as King of Portugal in favor of his daughter, Maria Da Gloria, she being then 7 years of age. By a family compact it was arranged that her uncle, Dom Miguel, was to be Regent until she reached marriageable age; that then the Regent and Queen were to be married, but Miguel declared himself King, and, after some years of civil war, England and France interfered, expelled Miguel and placed the Queen on the throne. Her son is at present King of Portugal.

Pedro I. of Brazil, being engrossed with the affairs of his daughter in Portugal, abdicated as Emperor of Brazil April 9, 1834, and his son, the present Emperor, then 5 years old, succeeded as Pedro II. In July, 1841, being then 16 years old, he was declared of age and crowned Emperor. In 1843 he married the Princess Theresa of Naples. The Empress can claim a Royal descent as historical and ancient as that of the Emperor. The direct line begins with Roger, first King of Sicily, about 1100, a Prince of the Norman blood. The Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily passed repeatedly under the families of France, Castile, Arragon, and Austria, and the reigning Princes were closely connected by marriage with all the Royal houses of Europe. In 1740 the Crown of the united Naples and Sicily passed to the Spanish branch of the Bourbon family, in which family it remained until the reorganization of Italy in 1860. Her father was Francis I. and her mother the Princess Mary Isabella of Spain, aunt of Isabella, the deposed Queen of Spain.

The Emperor has no male descendants. Two sons, born in 1847 and 1848, died at an early age. His elder daughter, Isabella, born in 1846, is married to Louis of Orleans, Count of Eu, grandson of the late Louis Philippe of France. They have one child, a Prince, born in 1875. The second daughter, Leopoldina, was married to Augustus of Saxe Coburg-Gotha. She died in Europe in 1871, leaving four sons, Pedro, Augustus, Jose, and Louis. During the absence of the Emperor, the Princess Isabella governs as Regent.

The Government of Brazil is a constitutional monarchy, and its policy of the most liberal character. Though the religion of the majority of the people and of the Royal family is Roman Catholic, all other religions are tolerated and protected. Liberal provisions are made for general education. Trade and commerce are encouraged, and, generally, Brazil enjoys a high prosperity, and the people are contented and happy, contrasting in these respects most conspicuously with all the other nations of South America. There is a large trade between the United States and Brazil, which, however, would be much greater were it not for our extraordinary tariff, which prohibits importations of American manufactures to Brazil, and forcing that trade into the hands of the English.

The Emperor is a great traveler, having of late years spent much of his time in Europe. This is his first visit to the United States, and after leaving here he will go to Europe, intending a long stay in the countries of the East.

The anti-Chinese agitation in California is now being avowedly engineered with a view to forcing the Chinese-immigration question into the approaching Presidential canvass. Since the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the head-money tax unconstitutional, it has dawned upon the California demagogues who would exclude cheap laborers from their State,—which more than any other in the Union is suffering for lack of laborers,—that so long as the Burlingame treaty stands Chinese immigration cannot be obstructed, and their movement is to fetch a pressure to bear upon Congress for the abrogation of that treaty, and the anti-Chinese mass-meetings are held to bring this about. Their boast is that upon that issue will depend the electoral votes of California, Oregon, and Nevada, and that the contest is so close these cannot be ignored. To aid in importing the Chinese question into national politics, the San Francisco *Chronicle*, Independent Republican, republishes, with high laudatory approval, an old speech of Gov. Hendricks, in which he declares that Chinese immigration should be excluded altogether. This evidently is designed by the *Chronicle* as notice to the Republicans that it is season to put in their bid on the Chinese question for the electoral votes of the Pacific States. The San Francisco *Bulletin*, also Independent Republican, and probably the most influential journal on the Coast, also significantly remarks of the agitation for abrogation of the treaty that, "if it is to be attempted, the session of Congress preceding a Presidential election is the most promising. The Democratic House, if a show of unanimity and determination can be presented, will not be disposed to throw away the votes of the Pacific States, for we presume Nevada and Oregon will be with us in this matter. The Republican Senate will be likely to be swayed by precisely the same motives." Among the possibilities of the approaching national canvass may therefore be reckoned a discussion of this Chinese problem which may fan the trades-union Communistic spirit to a fierce flame.

A correspondent asks us if the bill before Congress making the silver dollar a legal-tender to the amount of $50 in one payment becomes a law, whether it will not operate to the injury of the working-classes and the retailers, who will be compelled to take silver, which is not worth as much as greenbacks. The argument is that, as all bills over $50 must be paid in greenbacks, that the retailer who receives silver only will have to make up the difference between the value of the two currencies. If this bill becomes a law and silver shall continue to decline, it is possible that silver coins may stand in the same relation to greenbacks that the latter do to gold. The country has for many years been dealing with greenbacks, but in fact prices are largely upon the gold basis, with the depreciation of the paper and a large margin for fluctuations added. The country has a large annual amount of money to pay in foreign countries of whom we buy sugars, teas, coffees, and a variety of goods. This sum has to be paid in gold, and the value of the greenback is determined by the amount of gold it will buy. The only general measure of value of all things bought and sold is gold. Prices in greenbacks are increased by the addition of the depreciation and a margin of fluctuation. The wages of labor paid in greenbacks only purchase the amount of groceries which could be purchased by the value of these greenbacks turned into gold. The creation of a new legal-tender of a different value than that of gold or paper is only the greenback abomination repeated in an additional form. It will serve to explode the theory that the Government stamp can confer value. All depreciated currency, whether of silver or paper, is a cheat and a fraud, the evil of which falls largely on classes who live by their daily or weekly wages.

What there is behind the bill for the admission of New Mexico, the Utah correspondent of the New York *Sun* states, is nothing less than the establishment of a Mormon State. The bill provides that, upon the adoption of a Constitution, New Mexico shall be admitted. The scheme is attributed to Brigham Young, who, in consequence of the influx of Gentiles in Utah, has determined upon the removal of the Kingdom of Latter-Day Saints, and is attracted to New Mexico by the fertility of the soil and mildness of the climate, and the ignorance and superstition of the half-breed population, whom it is believed could be easily proselytized. It is recalled that Axtell, the Territorial Governor of New Mexico, was lately Governor of Utah, and as such sustained intimate relations to Brigham, whose confidence he enjoyed to an extraordinary degree. It is also noted that a letter over the signature *El Obispo* (the Bishop), extolling the great advantages of New Mexico and its accessibility from Utah, of which Axtell admits he was the writer, was lately published by Brigham's organs at Salt Lake City; that Mormon Elders have been sent to New Mexico to reconnoitre, and that the Mormon priesthood are of late assiduously applying themselves to the study of the Spanish language. Brigham's scheme is said to be to grab the good land of New Mexico under Spanish grants, etc., so as to be enabled to exclude Gentiles by refusing to sell to them, and to make an exodus with his entire following to that Territory, form a Constitution, as under the Congressional bill he is at liberty to do, that will legalize polygamy, and, with the accessions he expects to receive from the native population, to re-establish on a firmer basis his hierarchy.

We invite attention to the evidence of the latest but most infamous of all the attempts made to corrupt the ballot-boxes by the desperate scoundrels who have been ruling this city at its elections so long. On Tuesday night, after the election, all the ballot-boxes of the Town of South Chicago were brought to the place of the town meeting, at the corner of LaSalle and Monroe streets. After a long wrangle, the boxes were locked up in a vault, there to remain until Wednesday morning, when the ballots were to be counted. In the meantime it was to be determined which of the duplicate boxes in the Third Ward, if either, was to be counted. It was agreed that a person designated by the citizens and the notorious Gleason were to remain in charge, and to watch that no person should touch the boxes; all others were to retire. A number of citizens then went in search of some food—it being after midnight—for the watchers, and on their return they found that the Republican watcher had become incapacitated, and they saw Dave Thornton and the man Gleason retreating from the open vault where the boxes were. They saw this through an aperture in the door, but in answer to their knocking and outcries could get no response. They persisted in their demands for admission, which were unheeded until Thornton and Gleason had got through with their work. The evidence of this most infamous and diabolical outrage,—this assault upon the ballot-box,—is furnished by such men as Elliot Anthony, the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, and Mr. W. R. Page, and is therefore not hearsay. We invite a careful perusal of the testimony. As part of the proceeding, it will be noticed that these scoundrels were not ready to count the votes yesterday.

It is still maintained by some of those who have been engaged in running down the conduct of Secretary Robeson in connection with Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. that he did make the deposit of $1,500,000 during the panic as charged, and the later deposit to which he referred in his explanation was merely an addition thereto. The Secretary explained, it will be remembered, that the transfer of $1,500,000 was made to Bradford, the Paymaster-General of the Navy, who was then in London. But the probability that this money was deposited with Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and sent there for that purpose, is increased by the character of the dispatches sent by Bradford, in which he described the condition of the house, and spoke of it as unwise for the Government to take any action crushing the house at that time, and also by the allegation that the transfer of this amount of money at that season of the year was altogether unusual. It is now charged that the amount of funds deposited within a very few weeks in the hands of Cooke, McCulloch & Co. was as follows:

July 2, 1873	$1,000,000
Aug. 30	500,000
Sept. 24	1,800,000
Oct. 18	1,000,000
Various deposits October and November	666,934
Total	$4,666,734

Yet the highest amount ever deposited in an entire fiscal year previous to this was $3,500,000, while the usual annual deposit with the Baring Brothers was $2,500,000, showing an excessive and unusual deposit of between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 within three or four months.

The Springfield *Journal*, instead of openly declaring its preference for any particular candidate for Governor, prefers to conduct the campaign in behalf of its favorite by assaulting Mr. Washburne as the most formidable contestant, and by making unwarranted insinuations concerning the motive of The Tribune in supporting Mr. Washburne's candidature. Now it is about time for the *State Journal* to stop this dirty business. The simple fact is that the *Journal* is the organ of a Ring, and it is also in favor of Mr. Cullom as the Republican candidate for Governor. This coincidence is particularly unfortunate for Mr. Cullom. It creates a suspicion which will grow and gain strength if the *Journal* persists in, and Mr. Cullom encourages, the sneaking course which that paper has taken in this matter. Mr. Washburne is a man of distinguished political purity, and The Tribune, in favoring his nomination, is actuated solely by the welfare of the Republican party and the State. Now, the Springfield people who are engaged in this guerrilla warfare on Mr. Washburne and The Tribune live in glass houses, and they had better be careful how they throw stones or mud. We give them timely notice to call off their dogs.

The Democratic majority in Connecticut is somewhat larger than was stated yesterday. The votes on Governor last year and this were as follows:

Last year—Ingersoll (Dem.)	53,752
Greene (Rep.)	44,272
Democratic majority	9,480
This year—Ingersoll (Dem.)	51,071
Robinson (Rep.)	43,557
Democratic majority	7,514

Something less than 4,000 votes were cast in about equal proportions for those who wish to prohibit the use of all stimulants and of all gold. The Senate stands 18 Democrats and 3 Republicans, a Democratic gain of one from last year. The Lower House stands 85 Republicans, 159 Democrats, and 2 Independents; last year, 107 Republicans, 137 Democrats, and 1 Independent, a Democratic gain of 22. The Democratic majority on joint ballot will be 87.

The Tribune predicted when Mr. David A. Wells was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of his district in Connecticut that he was more likely to be defeated by Democratic votes than Republican votes. The result shows the prediction to have been correct in the main, as he received a smaller number of votes than the Democratic candidate who ran at the preceding election. The reason of this is that he lost all those Democratic votes which went over to the "Independent Greenbackers," and probably a good many from the high-tariff Democrats. The high-tariff and inflation people are afraid to have a man of the intelligence and progressive views of Mr. Wells attain a seat in Congress.

Mr. A. T. Stewart's plan for the establishment of a cheap workingmen's hotel on Fourth avenue, near the entrance to the railway tunnel, New York, seems at last to be in the way of completion. The building originally intended for this purpose is now being prepared for the change, and will be ready for occupancy before the opening of winter. There is no doubt that much good can be done by an institution of this description; whether any good will be done will depend in great part upon the energy and methods of the projector.

A claim has been set up by the heirs of Jacques Clamorgan, a Spanish trader, to large tracts of land in Lincoln and St. Charles County, Mo. The original title of Clamorgan was derived directly from the Spanish Government, and the grant was made to him as a reward for his services in Government explorations and surveys. Three of his four children died without issue; the fourth left four children, Henry, Louis, Louisa, and Cyprian. Louisa died in 1833 and left no children; Louis died about 1850, and is represented by two children; Henry and Cyprian are still living, the former in St. Louis, the latter in Hardin County, Ill. Jacques Clamorgan, the original proprietor, died in 1814. Oct. 20, 1813, he conveyed to John Eli Tholoson 448,000 arpents (over 550,000 acres), constituting the whole of the grant. Three days later this property was reconveyed to one of the natural sons, who died without issue. This same property was afterwards reconveyed, without color of title, by Tholoson to other parties. The grandson of Clamorgan now claims a portion of the land under the first sale by Tholoson to his uncle, Cyprian Maximin Clamorgan, the other grandchildren having previously parted with their interest to persons in New York. There seems to be little doubt but that the title is equitable, and the present Cyprian Clamorgan has announced his intention to press it to the end in the courts. Though advised by his attorneys to compromise, he refuses to do so, and a long and expensive law-suit is in prospect. The value of the estate is not exactly known, but it is supposed to be very great.

The Grand Jury of St. Louis has set a noble example for Mr. Storey and his fellows of the grand inquisition of Cook County. There have also been frauds, and corruptions, and municipal rings in that suburb on the Mississippi, and so extensive were the alliances of the rings that it was most difficult to get at the facts. But instead of beginning by resolving that life was too short for the villainy to be explored, the St. Louis Grand Jury set about it, and examined over two hundred witnesses, mainly city officials, a number of whom perjured themselves, and will be indicted for that. The upshot of it was that testimony was elicited upon which four members of the City Council of St. Louis were indicted for accepting bribes in the matter of what is known as the "Northwestern Railroad scheme," and the bribe-takers are now in a fair way to secure passage to the Penitentiary. To be sure, it took the St. Louis Grand Jury a month to do all this. But they are a slow lot at St. Louis anyhow, and they have no such foreman as the able editor of the *Times*. If he and his fellow Grand Jurors, however, will do as much toward fetching ring thieves here to justice, though it takes double the time to do it, the public for once may have reason to entertain feelings of lively gratitude toward him.

The history of Bell, the detective who before the Clymer Committee testified to having been employed to steal the testimony against Babcock, is not such as to inspire confidence in him. It seems that in 1871 he appeared at Xenia, Ohio, and with his brother opened a dry-goods store, contracted debts rapidly, borrowed money from everybody he could, and wound up by taking the benefit of the Bankrupt law. In 1875 he came to Cincinnati as a Special Agent of the Post-Office Department to look up a case of mail-robbery. He succeeded in borrowing $25 of the Cincinnati Chief of Police and various small sums of money of other Government officials; drank heavily till he got the *delirium tremens*; was sent to the hospital, and upon his recovery left without repaying what he had borrowed. At Indianapolis and Lawrenceburg he also made his advent as a Special Agent of the Department, borrowed money, which he never repaid, of the officials, got gloriously drunk, and, upon report of the facts to the Department, was dismissed. It does not appear, however, that when sober he was given to lying, neither has his testimony before the Clymer Committee yet been materially contradicted or impeached.

Horatio Seymour is already effusively protesting against being nominated for the Presidency, and in a way that recalls his tearful declarations that the candidate he couldn't be when he sold out the Chase men and accepted the nomination at New York. Foxy as ever, Horatio is waiting for the St. Louis Convention to force the nomination upon him against his will, and with a bit of unconscious satire imparts to a New York *Tribune* reporter that his (Seymour's) nomination would be "a desecration of the grave,"—as in truth it would. Since his interment, however, Horatio has learned something, for to the interviewer he said that nowadays it has come to pass that the White House is simply a place that is besieged by office-seekers, and that "the President lives in an uncomfortable house, filled with the worst company, without leisure for reflection, and does not hear an honest truth during his term of office." Mr. Seymour, notwithstanding, keeps his weather eye set toward the White House, and, with a view to killing off Tilden, in the same interview remarks that "if at the proper time it should be expedient to nominate Tilden," and "if it could be done with the cordial assent of all sections of the country," he (Seymour) would support Sammy.

That mule-claim story, started on Secretary Bristow, who has cleared his skirts in the matter, is now returning to torment its inventors. If there was any crookedness about it, that attached to the men who backed up the case, and of these Democratic Senator-elect Beck, of Kentucky, was chief. So now the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which has been conspicuously active in retailing slanders against Secretary Bristow, has sent a special correspondent down into Kentucky to work up a defense for Beck; and the best the latter has been able to do has been after interviewing divers parties, to write back as he has done to the *Enquirer*, to the effect that the mule case did not reflect discredit upon Bristow, and that Beck's connection with it has not shaken the confidence of the latter's constituents in him.

The fact that this is the Centennial year, which is also to be the year of special profit to the thrifty Philadelphians, has inspired the North Carolinian who holds the title-deeds to 408 acres of the grounds on which the Exposition buildings have been erected to go into court with his claim, fetching an action in equity which, if he gains the suit, will even "oust" the Centennial Exhibition itself. The deed in which the land is conveyed to his ancestors at $1 per acre is for "a piece of woods situated on the west side of Little Burt Hill," and the property is now valued at $15,000,000.

New York also furnishes a Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency in the person of William H. Wickham, present Mayor of the city. His strength appears to lie in the fact that his private secretary, Harrison, was the private secretary of Jefferson Davis when the latter was President of the now defunct Confederacy. Through Harrison, Wickham counts upon securing the Confederate vote in the St. Louis Convention, and has already secured sumptuous apartments at a leading house there to be used as his headquarters during the Convention.

Along with the other cherished myths of our childhood, the iconoclasts are now trying to destroy the legend that Farragut lashed himself in the rigging of his flag-ship during the bombardment of New Orleans. Fortunately they are not likely to succeed in this undertaking. William Page, the artist, whose memorable painting of Farragut on the sion referred to is known throughout the country, testifies that he had the story from the Admiral's own lips, and he now has in his studio a piece of the rope with which FARRAGUT illustrated the manner in which the lashing was done. Rear-Admiral JENKINS curiously enough pronounced the story spurious, on the ground that, if true, it was evidence of cowardice on FARRAGUT'S part. The truth seems to be that the object of FARRAGUT in thus tying himself to the rigging was to preserve his body for his family, in case he should be killed in his perilous position; if this be cowardice, Admiral JENKINS is welcome to make the most of it.

Brother JERRY MCAULEY, who has been holding forth in the New York Hippodrome with MOODY and SANKEY, is too slangy to suit the fastidious New York *Sun*. He said, in a recent "sermon": "We have converted about thirty of A. T. STEWART'S 'gang,' and we intend going for the old man now." It must be admitted this is not exactly the kind of religious exposition that the renewed and purified soul should crave.

When the Independent Greenback Party of Chicago gets ready to sell itself, it will not offer any serious objections to specie.

PERSONAL.

Daniel Drew says Vanderbilt is worth nearer $100,000,000 than $40,000,000.

Victoria Woodhull wants to have her definition of true marriage expressed in the words, "intelligent parentage."

Dr. John Hall said in his sermon last Sunday: "If I were a Roman Catholic, I would be ultramontane to the backbone."

A fashionable young man in Boston last week had his bridal supper attached, and was obliged to invoke the assistance of papa-in-law prematurely.

Col. E. P. Jones, of Canton, Miss., who lately committed suicide at Jeffersonville, Ind., gave as the reason for the step he had taken "approaching, if not existing, insanity."

Hugh Miller's widow died at Assynt, Scotland, on the 11th inst., at the age of 64. She wrote several books, including a novel, and gave much assistance to Mr. Peter Bayne in the preparation of his biography of her husband.

After describing a fire in the pine-forests of Florida, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe asks, "How long may a man stand waving in air the foliage of a good profession while the fires of hell are burning out his heart?"

It is said that the Parisian actor, Latouche, who personates Abraham Lincoln in the absurd drama "Les Chevaliers de la Patrie," has a make-up so artistic that his resemblance to the dead President is absolutely startling.

The Indian Princes, it is said, are much hurt by remarks on the comparative value of presents between them and the Prince of Wales. They say such a comparison could only occur to Europeans; it is not possible a native gentleman could think of it.

Kate Claxton's dresses in the new play at Union Square Theatre, it is announced, cost $2,000, and were designed by herself. Miss Claxton's acting in the same piece, also designed by herself, is said by competent and unprejudiced witnesses to be weak and inefficient.

A Texan writing to a friend in Washington says: "Do you remember when I asked you to see Belknap about securing a trading-post for me in Texas, that you wrote back saying that he listened to you with a peculiar smile? That smile we can now much better understand."

Joaquin Miller is no longer in high favor among the literary people of England. The reaction has set in and he is now recieving blame as undiscriminating and profuse as the praise formerly lavished upon him. His "One Fair Woman" has yet to find an admirer anywhere.

Peter Campbell, of St. George, N. B., who lays claim to the estate of the Marquis of Breadalbane, has received much encouragement from the lawyers, who naturally want a finger in the pie. The property yields $600,000 a year. Peter Campbell is 36 years of age and unmarried.

The statement that Mr. James O'Neil is to succeed Mr. Charles Thorne in the Union Square Theatre Company, New York, has been denied. Mr. O'Neil may become a member of the company, but the present probability is that Mr. Thorne will not leave it. His services could ill be spared. The success of the new play, "Ferreol," is largely due to his efforts.

A drunken passenger in a Boston street-car pulled the strap violently and rang the bell at each end. "Here! here! what's the matter with yer?" yelled the conductor. "What are yer ringing the bell at both ends for?" "Because," replied the passenger, with great contempt, "because (hic) I want both ends of the (hic) car to stop."

A petition signed by H. W. Longfellow, J. R. Lowell, Asa Gray, and others, has been presented to the Massachusetts Legislature, asking for the establishment in that State of a park of 5 or 6 square miles, of every kind of surface, partially covered with wood, for a forest conservatory. The idea is to preserve in this park the primitive fauna and flora of the State.

When Chateaubriand was appointed to a certain ministerial office, he inducted himself into office with the assistance of a porter. A flunkey then brought him a blank order for a sum of several thousand francs allowed by Government for "the expenses of installation." He refused to sign it, but gave the porter an extra franc to keep up the dignity of the office.

Last Sunday evening Titiens paid her respects to the President and his family at the White House in Washington. She was accompanied by Olive Logan. The company included President Grant and Mrs Grant, Mrs. Fred Grant, Senators Oglesby and Booth, and several ladies of Washington and Philadelphia. Titiens sang a number of hymns, Mrs. Fred Grant playing the accompaniments.

March 14, being the 56th anniversary of the birthday of Victor Emmanuel and the 32d of Prince Humbert, was appropriately celebrated in Rome. The troops were reviewed, and a new public library was opened in the Collegio Romano, to which the name of Victor Emmanuel was given. The Italian and Foreign Library contains upwards of 650,000 volumes from the different libraries of the suppressed monasteries.

An intelligent young voter of the kid-glove persuasion plumped his little ballot for Mike Evans last Tuesday, being prompted to this course by the advice of an old and crafty politician. The young voter had no sooner gotten his ballot in the box than he espied the sign, "M. Evans, Wines and Liquors." "What Evans is that?" he inquired tremulously of a bystander. "Why, that is the Evans you've been voting for," was the reply. An expression of disgust overspread the countenance of the young voter, and he silently stole away. This was probably the first time he had ever voted for a saloon-keeper,—without having a free drink beforehand.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—A. J. Manny and E. D. Dickerman, St. Louis; T. E. Miller, Ohio; T. H. Malone, Fond du Lac; E. P. Landfear and A. H. Williams, New York; ex-Gov. Samuel Merrill, Iowa; John McKillop, New York; C. S. Draper, East Saginaw, Mich.; D. Kennedy, U. S. N.; R. K. Swan, Moline; J. B. Colton, Galesburg; W. H. Rickey, Hartford.... *Grand Pacific*—The Hon. J. F. Meagher, Mankato; P. H. Kelly, St. Paul; N. W. Townsend, Peoria; the Hon. Samuel Shock, Marquette; J. Richards, New York; Charles McCullough, Fort Wayne; F. B. Williams, Philadelphia; W. F. Curry, Iowa; Judge M. C. Goltru, Jacksonville, Ill.; Judge Small, Oconomowoc; Col. J. J. Slocum, Ohio; Frank Frayne, San Francisco.... *Tremont House*—The Hon. R. P. Harriman, Green Bay; S. B. Hicks, New York; T. E. Halleck, New York; A. L. Ponge, Richmond; the Hon. John S. Armstrong, Sheridan; S. P. Tufts, Centralia *Democrat*; C. A. Newcomb, St. Louis; George Alden, Boston; T. B. Buchanan, Indianapolis; Col. H. F. Hale, Kansas.... *Sherman House*—The Hon. S. M. Etter, Springfield; C. J. L. Meyers, Fond du Lac; G. W. French, Cheyenne; the Rev. S. J. Nicolles, St. Louis; Mark D. Sproats, Philadelphia; the Hon. R. E. Williams, Springfield; H. R. Yeakle, Joliet; A. M. Laughlin, Springfield; Col. J. H. Brown, New York; S. I. Smith and D. B. Johnson, Austin, Minn.... *Gardner House*—J. H. Wright, Grand Rapids; H. McGinn, Burlington, Ia.; J. Maffel, Cleveland; J. E. Gillmore, Baltimore; G. B. Howard, Buffalo; P. C. Tullard, New York.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Organizes as a Court of Impeachment.

And Names the 17th inst. as the Time for Commencing the Trial.

Belknap's Counsel Will Ask for an Extension of Two Weeks.

Park's Explanation of His Honorable Connection with the Emma Mine Swindle.

Sunset Cox, in a Set Speech, Opposes the Indian Bureau Transfer Bill.

Robeson Still Holds His Own Against the Naval Investigators.

An Order Removing the Army Headquarters to Washington.

IMPEACHMENT.

BELKNAP'S COUNSEL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The officers of the Senate have notified Gen. Belknap to appear and make answer to the impeachment of the House on the 17th inst. His attorneys are understood to be Montgomery Blair, Ben Butler, Matt Carpenter, and Jerry Black.

[To the Associated Press.]

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Mr. Edmunds submitted an order providing for the appointment of a committee to wait upon the Chief Justice, or any Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and invite him to attend in the Senate Chamber at 1 o'clock to administer the oath required in the matter of the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War. Agreed to.

TAKING THE OATH.

At 1 o'clock, Chief Justice Waite, of the Supreme Court, appeared in the Senate accompanied by Senators Edmunds and Thurman, and was escorted to a seat at the right of the President pro tem. The following oath was then administered, first to Mr. Ferry, and then to the Senators, who were called by the Secretary in alphabetical order in groups of six:

You do solemnly swear that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, now pending, you will be impartial and just, according to the Constitution and of the law.

A CONTROVERSY.

After the first six Senators had been called, Mr. Morton said if there was no objection he would suggest that all the Senators be sworn at one time, standing in their places.

Mr. Thurman objected. He said there might be some doubt about verifying the Senators who were sworn. He thought the Senate had better follow the usual custom.

The Senators who were absent, and therefore not sworn, were Alcorn, Allison, Burnside, Caperton, Christiancy, Conkling, Conover, Dennis, English, Goldthwaite, Howe, Johnson, Jones (Nev.), Morrill (Me.), Patterson, Ransom, Robertson, and Wadleigh.

NOTICE SENT TO THE HOUSE.

After the oath had been administered, the Chief Justice retired, and Mr. Frelinghuysen submitted an order instructing the Secretary of the Senate to notify the House of Representatives that "the Senate is now organized for the trial of the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, and ready to receive the managers of the impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives." Agreed to.

THE SUMMONS.

Mr. Edmunds submitted the following, which was agreed to:

Ordered, That the summons be issued as required by the rules of procedure and practice in the Senate when sitting in a trial of impeachment to W. W. Belknap, returnable on Monday, the 17th day of the present month, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

TIME OF TRIAL.

Mr. Lord—That is satisfactory to the managers.

The managers then retired.

Mr. Stevenson said if there was no further, business he moved that the Senate, sitting as a Court, adjourn.

Mr. Edmunds said that was hardly a proper motion. The Senate, sitting as a Court, should adjourn until the 17th, when the process was returnable.

Mr. Stevenson inquired if any conference had been held with the counsel for Gen. Belknap as to whether the time fixed for the return of the process would suit them.

Mr. Edmunds said he had no such conference, and did not expect to have any conference with the counsel of Belknap. Of course, when the process was returned on the 17th, if they desired more time, they could apply for it.

Mr. Stevenson said he saw no impropriety in the managers on the part of the House having a friendly interview with the counsel of Gen. Belknap to learn when they would be ready for trial.

Mr. Edmunds moved that the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, adjourn until the 17th inst.

Mr. Bogy said the twenty-fourth rule of the Senate required that in cases of impeachment the summons should be returnable at 12:30 p. m., and the order just adopted made the summons returnable at 1 o'clock.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Edmunds modified his motion so that the Senate, sitting as a Court, should adjourn until 12:30 on the 17th of April, and insisted upon its adoption.

Mr. Bogy demanded the yeas and nays, and the motion was agreed to—yeas 38, nays 10,—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Norwood, Randolph, Saulsbury, Whyte, and Withers voting in the negative.

IN THE HOUSE.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that the Senate had organized for the trial of the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, and was ready to receive the managers at its bar.

The impeachment managers presented themselves at the bar of the House and stated, through their Chairman, that they had proceeded to the bar of the Senate, and that the Senate had fixed Monday, the 17th, as the day on which they would make the process returnable against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War.

AN EXTENSION WILL BE ASKED.

Counsel for Belknap will ask on the 17th inst., the time set for the trial, an extension of two weeks.

SCHENCK.

THE HONEST PARK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Trenor W. Park, the vender of Emma Mine shares in London, began his testimony before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day. He gave at considerable length the history of the mine, of his purchase, of its sale in London, and of his attempts to get the stock placed upon the Board, so that it could be quoted. Of course he positively denied ever having had a suspicion of anything wrong in connection with the sale of the mine, and asserted with considerable earnestness that everything was honest, honorable, fair, and aboveboard. No special inducements had been offered to Prof. Silliman in order to obtain a favorable report on the value of the mine. With Stewart and Gen. Schenck, Park still believes the mine is worth all that it was sold for, and that nothing but bad management has prevented it from turning out to be valuable property.

Park will occupy the time of the Committee tomorrow in explaining Gen. Schenck's connection with the stock and Directorship of the Emma Company, after which he will be cross-examined by members of the Committee.

[To the Associated Press.]

PARK'S TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Trenor W. Park testified before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, relating the circumstances attending the purchase of the Emma Mine by himself, Baxter, and others. During his examination of the mine, previous to the purchase, he gathered specimens of the ore and took them to the Assay Office at Salt Lake, where he learned that the ore would pay $120 a ton, or £37, if delivered in England. He considered it a cheap mine at $5,000,000. From the date of their purchase, in April, to the last of August, the value of the ore taken out was $895,000, gross, and the expenses of working were $28,629. The witness then related

HIS PROCEEDINGS IN ENGLAND,

where he went to sell the mine. Shortly after his arrival, Fisher and Coates wanted to buy the mine without delay. They said they already knew about its value, from the sales of ore from it that had been made in England. He thought this was going rather far, but, after honestly telling Coates he did not know the present condition of the mine, but could only vouch for its past condition, he finally yielded to the urgent request of Coates to

NAME HIS FIGURES,

and told him he would sell for £400,000, in cash, for one-half of it, and £500,000 in fully paid-up shares for the other half. Park told Coates that he, of course, expected the purchase would be contingent upon a satisfactory report on the mine, to be made by some scientific expert or experts, of the purchasers' own selection. Subsequently, Coates and the English parties represented selected Prof. Silliman to examine and report upon the mine. Park did not suggest Silliman's name, or mention him at all. Coates told the witness that Silliman was selected as the Sir Robert Murchison of America.

If there was anything dishonest in the sale of the Emma Mine in England, or any fraud or sharp practice between gentlemen, the witness said, under his oath, that he knew nothing whatever about it. The mine was worth now as much as it was sold for. Adjourned.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

COX OPPOSES ITS TRANSFER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The most notable feature of the debate on the Indian transfer was a very carefully prepared speech in opposition to it made by Cox, of New York. Few of his arguments were new, since this subject is not by any means brought to the attention of Congress for the first time. He grouped many of the arguments together in a very skillful manner, gave them a new dress, and enforced them with new and striking illustrations. Cox combatted very forcibly the idea which seems to be growing in some quarters that it is impossible to have honest and efficient service in any Department of the Government except from military men. In spite of the corruption which seems have reached the very core of our Civil Service, he still has confidence that American schools and colleges, and especially American homes, could furnish material from which to construct not only an efficient but an honest Civil Service. If the military are to manage the Government of the United States he suggested that officers and soldiers be placed in every position of honor and trust under the Government, from Chief Executive to counters of currency in the Treasury Department. But

COX'S PRINCIPAL OBJECTION

to the proposed transfer was based on humanitarian grounds. He believed that military management of Indian affairs meant simply a rapid extermination of the few remaining red men, and he cited several familiar instances of great cruelty in the treatment of Indians by military expeditions in the West. He said that the peace policy had never had a fair trial. He believed that the Indian Bureau ought to be independent, and that its affairs should not be presided over by a soldier, or its affairs interfered with by the Secretary of the Interior. He believed in reducing the army and discharging supernumerary officers rather than in striving to find new employment for them, and argued that it would be more economical. Cox's speech was very attentively listened to throughout, and he has no doubt greatly injured the chances of passing the bill.

[To the Associated Press.]

ALLEGED FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day examined Ralph Meeker, correspondent of the New York *Herald*, with reference to some statements made by him concerning the frauds in the Indian management. He stated he had no personal knowledge of any, but had heard many such things while at Fort Peck and elsewhere on the Missouri River a few years ago, and had brought some of them to the attention of members of this Committee. In the course of his cross-examination, by Representative Page, witness stated that a party had expressed to him the belief that from the manner in which Page cross-examined witness he (Page) belonged to the Indian Ring. The same party had also told witness that still another member of Congress belonged to the Indian Ring. Witness was then asked by Page to state the name of his informant or informants. Meeker declined, saying, with emphasis, that he would not give them away. The Committee at this point adjourned, but will have Meeker again before them. Page says he intends to press the question, and, if necessary, request action by the House to compel an answer.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

THE INVESTIGATORS STILL AT WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The House Naval Committee continued last evening and today the examination of Matthews, the Brooklyn contractor, who has supplied large quantities of clothing, etc., to the Navy Department. Very little that was new was brought out in his testimony. He admitted, what had already been proved, payment of $129,000, or 4 per cent upon the amount of contracts he received, to E. G. Cattell, the object of the payment being to prevent competition. In addition to this, he admitted the payment on the same account of $11,000, none of which had been entered on his books, as the checks by which it was paid had not been returned to him from his bank. Matthews was subjected to a very long and searching cross-examination, the apparent object of which was to trace some of his payments through Cattell to the Secretary of the Navy, but witness most positively denied that Secretary Robeson had any interest in the payments, or any knowledge of them whatever. The Secretary's personal dealings with the firm were of

A VERY LIMITED CHARACTER,

comprising only one or two small purchases, for which payment was promptly made. Among the payments made by the firm was one check sent to Paymaster-General Watmough. Some of the Committee seem to have suspected something wrong in connection with this payment. It was found, however, that the check in question was returned to Matthews without having been indorsed, so that if any attempt was made to corrupt Watmough it did not succeed. The explanation of this check given by witness was that it was sent in payment for materials purchased from the Navy Department, and that Watmough returned it, as he was not the proper officer to receive it.

Matthews admitted having on one occasion contributed money to an election fund raised in the interest of the Republican party in New Jersey.

Secretary Robeson has sent a long letter in reply to inquiries made of him about two weeks ago by Mr. Beebe, Chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures of the Navy Department, touching the granting of the acceptance to the amount of $200,000 and more. The explanation made by the Secretary is similar to that already foreshadowed in THE TRIBUNE. The drafts, he says, are not to be paid out of the appropriation for next year, but out of that for the current year. Considerable sums of money are placed in the hands of the navy Paymasters on duty with the fleets in various parts of the world, many of whom will, at the end of the year, have in their possession

UNEXPENDED BALANCES

to be returned to the general fund of the navy. When these balances are received, in July next, they will be available for meeting the drafts which Secretary Robeson has accepted. Some question has been raised as to the legality of such acceptances, but it is the opinion of some of the best lawyers in the House that, while there would be grave doubt about the validity of acceptances drawn against future appropriations, there is none about the legality of those drawn against appropriations for the current year.

MISCELLANEOUS CATECHISM.

POST-TRADERSHIPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Robert Wilson, of Bismarck, D. T., testified before the Clymer Committe to-day that he was partner of Dickey, post-trader at Fort Lincoln. He said Leighton went out there and examined the books of the concern. He and Dickey were removed, and a man named Sipe appointed in his place. Gen. Hedrick, of Iowa, and E. M. Rice were interested as partners. Orville Grant sent a dispatch to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, saying: "Appoint Raymond Indian trader at Fort Berthold." The answer came that Raymond would be appointed.

THE PENDLETON MONEY.

Joseph Perran, Cashier of the National Park Bank, of New York, was examined in relation to the account of George H. Pendleton. He said the account was closed up, and all checks, papers, etc., trasferred to the National Commercial Bank in Cincinnati, which was the extent of his knowledge in the matter.

THE ALABAMA SENATORSHIP.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections decided not to admit in evidence, as being irrelevant, a number of letters submitted by counsel for the memorialists in the Spencer investigation. The letters were written by Spencer to Robert Barbour and other political friends in Alabama.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL MEIGS

was before the House Committee on Military Affairs this morning, and examined concerning the removal of the Quartermaster-General's office to the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street. He thought there was no occasion for the removal, and if he had been here he should have objected to it. The cost of fitting up the new building for an office, the expense of the removal, and the cost of restoring the old office to its original condition, made a great bill, while no advantages were gained by the change. Gen. Ingalls had expressed his mortification at the expense being much larger than he had anticipated.

DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

THAT SAFE-BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—It is a fact that the Government has promised Whitely, ex-Chief of the Secret Service, immunity in consideration of his testifying in the safe-burglary matter before the House Committee and Grand Jury. This will undoubtedly result in finally discovering this mystery. Judge Lawrence has returned, and the investigation will begin Friday next. It is understood that immunity will be also offered to Nettleship, Kringer, and Hayes.

RETRENCHMENT.

The Democrats have not obtained much capital from their investigation of the new Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The answer of the Commissioners to the voluminous interrogatories of the District Investigating Committee was received to-day. This answer on its face seems to be a refutation of the many slanders circulated. Every current debt of the District has been paid at maturity; leaks have been stopped, and the municipal machinery simplified. Although the number of officials has been reduced from 371 to 133, a diminution of 238, the business has been well attended to, and the finances have been bettered by an economy of $290,389 per annum on salaries of officers and employes. This is not only stated, but proved. The economy is greater than the interest on all the 3.65 bonds issued.

THE MEXICAN UPRISING.

PREDICTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Mariscal, the Mexican Minister here, has announced that he does not anticipate any serious difficulty to the Lerdo Government from the movements of the revolutionary Gen. Diaz. This opinion is not shared by the officials of the State Department or by our diplomatic officers in Mexico. A gentleman who has recently visited Mexico, and who is in daily communication with leading personages there, says that it is believed that Diaz will overthrow Lerdo, and succeed in electing himself President. Diaz was the unsuccessful candidate against Lerdo in 1872. The Catholic priesthood is a very powerful element of Diaz's strength, although they do not venture openly to indorse him. They denounce Lerdo, however, as the Bismarck of Mexico, on account of

HIS DESTRUCTIVE POLICY TOWARDS THE CHURCH.

The recent capture of Matamoras gives Diaz, it is understood, entire control of the large State of Tamaulipas, while he already has Talisco and Txajaga. His plan seems to be to gather this roving border class into his army. He also has many followers in the interior and in the City of Mexico. The Congressmen from Texas say that the effect of such a war in Mexico upon our frontier troubles would be very uncertain. The war would employ all the adventurous spirits along the Rio Grande, but it would also make a greater demand for beef, and give an additional stimulus to cattle thieves.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WHISKY MONEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—In the last thirty days the Treasury has received over $300,000 on account of moneys recovered through whisky prosecutions. Up to date over $500,000 have been received from this source. Many cases are still unadjusted.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House Committee to-day finished the Deficiency bill, and will report it to-morrow. It appropriates very much less than is reported as deficiency. One item of $100,000, pressed by Democrats, was cut out, namely: tolls for Government supply vessels on Green and Barren Rivers during the War. This is a fair specimen of the wrong claims presented to this Congress. The bill will ask for $3,000,000. Of this $38,000 will be for fuel, heating and lights in the public buildings, and $100,000 for witness fees for the various investigations. A political debate may be expected upon this latter item. The Chairmen of the Committees who are summoning witnesses, now that the contingent fund is exhausted, are doing it in direct violation of law.

DAVIS' FRIENDS.

The Illinois Democrats in Congress have entered upon a very active canvass for Justice David Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, as the Democratic Presidential candidate. Morrison and Springer are especially free in expressing themselves for Davis. Both claim that he could carry Illinois against any Republican candidate. Jim Robinson, ex-Member, is enthusiastic enough to say that Davis could obtain 50,000 majority in Illinois. Sam Marshall, of Illinois, ex-Member, who has been here, has also pronounced for Davis.

[To the Associated Press.]

ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—By direction of the President, the following order was issued to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 5, 1876.—The Adjutant General will promulgate the following order for the information of all concerned: The Headquarters of the Army are hereby re-established, and hereafter, in time of peace, shall be at Washington City, and all orders and instructions relative to military operations, or affecting military control and discipline of the army, issued by the President through the Secretary of War, shall be promulgated through the General of the Army.

(Signed) ALPHONSO TAFT,
Secretary of War.

MORRISON'S TARIFF.

The Committee on Ways and Means completed their consideration of the wools and woolen part of Morrison's Tariff bill here to-day, making only one alteration, namely, by striking out the word "like" in the following clause: "On wools of the second class and all hair of alpaca goats, and other like animals, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding the charges in such ports, shall be 32 cents or less per pound, or 5 cents per pound."

SENATOR MORTON

has accepted an invitation from ex-Union soldiers and leading Republicans of Wilmington, N. C., to deliver an oration Dedication Day.

CLERKS TO BE DISCHARGED.

A large reduction of the force of the office of United States Treasurer will be made in a day or two. At least 20 per cent of the entire force will have to be discharged in consequence of the appropriation being exhausted.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL LIFE.

A SAD SPRING—THE PRESIDENTIAL FEVER—DETECTIVES AT WORK—ROBERT C. WINTHROP'S OLD FRIENDS—AN APRIL FOOL INVESTIGATION—PISCATORIAL—PRIVATE THEATRICALS—MASONIC ENCAMPMENT—OPENING OF THE CENTENNIAL—ART MATTERS—AMUSEMENTS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Spring is here at last, after an equinoctial storm of unusual violence; the crocus and hyacinth are blooming in response to the genial breezes from the south, and the blue-birds and the robins make the public squares musical as they seek mates for the coming summer. Nature rejoices, but Washington society is sad. Aristocratic old Barnacles, who have managed, during the excitements of the past War, to have soft places created for them, see a handwriting on the Congressional wall which warns them that they must "git up and git." Nor is this all. Nearly every one of these Heads of Bureaus, and other holders of profitable positions, has received, in some shape or other, little acknowledgments for services rendered. Horses and carriages, watches, silk dresses, seal-skin sacques, and other pleasant little gifts, have been taken with pleasure by the barnacles or their womenfolks, and now the donors are making damning confessions before Congressional Committees.

THE PRESIDENTIAL FEVER

is also playing the very deuce with society, and estranging old friends. If Brown expresses his admiration for Morton, Jones immediately informs Blaine that Brown is his enemy, and employs a detective to prove that this same Brown robbed a hen-roost twenty years ago. The detective pockets his fee, and then confidentially informs Brown that Jones is at work to ruin him because he won't cheer for Blaine, but for $100 proof can be obtained that Jones, early in life, stole a sheep. Having pocketed his fees, the detective, for a pecuniary consideration, imparts his knowledge to the ubiquitous and enterprising correspondent of some independent press, who has the "facts" elicited by a special sub-committee of information, under a pledge that no other news-gatherer shall know anything about them. So the next day the readers of the favored journal learn that unquestionable evidence has been given that Col. Jones, the chief of the Ramrod Bureau of the War Department, has for years been feeding his family on stolen mutton, roasted on Government ramrods, while Rear-Commodore Brown, the chief of the Spars and Rigging Bureau of the Navy Department, has been using jib-booms as roosts for chickens which he has had stolen in Upper Maryland for the table of Secretary Robeson. Depend upon it, one-half of the investigation stories are

CONCOCTED BY PRESIDENT-MAKERS,

generally of the detective persuasion, who have succeeded to some extent in creating an unpleasant feeling among those from whom the Republicans will probably select a candidate. At first the Democrats fancied this hugely, but since some of their own Presidential aspirants have been smirched, they don't enjoy it so much as they did. But it creates distrust, and it is rapidly estranging the leading men in both parties from each other. Of course it has a dampening effect upon social life, and a man who issues invitations to a dinner-party has to take care that his guests are on good terms. It would not be pleasant, for example, for Blaine to be placed at table next to Conkling, as they have not exchanged a word of conversation or a salutation for several years. Society, which knows no politics, but has always had a sneaking fondness for Dixie, is terribly troubled by all these difficulties, and has turned to the penitential services of Lent as a refuge. Between the complexities of the Presidential contest, the irresistible reduction of salaries, and the abolition of sinecure positions, hard hearts are softened, and may receive an impress of vital piety.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP'S OLD FRIENDS

have shown him marked attention, and he has been the honored guest at dinner-parties given by Secretary Fish, George Bancroft, Mrs. Eames, and others. He has also accepted the Presidency of the Washington National Monument, the corner-stone of which he assisted in laying some thirty years ago, and it is to be hoped that he will live to see the cap-stone duly and truly placed by the Masonic brethren who are now raising funds for the completion of the work. It is what Caleb Cushing would term a "fixed fact" that the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition will take $3,000,000 from the National Treasury. But our Solons would not appropriate $300,000 to complete this monument to Washington, in the city which bears his name. Worse than all, two or three Vandals have actually proposed to use the unfinished pile as a stone-quarry from which to take materials for the construction of an arch for the adornment of a location near which they own lots. This theft of what the American people have paid for, under the protection of an act of Congress, can hardly be carried out, even here at Washington.

RELICS OF THE REBELLION.

We have here now Robert Toombs, that most unrepentant and recalcitrant of rebels, nearly 66 years of age, yet as vigorous and ponderous as he used to be in *ante-bellum* times, when he used to make speeches denouncing the North, and then keep the manuscript back so that he need not be called to account for what he had said. Of late years Toombs has paid great attention to the mysteries of the upper degrees of Scottish Rite Freemasonry, and he comes here to enjoy the teachings of the head of the Southern jurisdiction of that Order, Albert Pike. Pike is a native of Boston, and was educated near Newburyport, but he went South when a young man, and became entirely identified with the people of Arkansas. Like Toombs, he has a stalwart figure, with a fine head crowned with flowing locks, which give him a patriarchial appearance. He practices law in the Supreme Court here, in partnership with his son and with ex-Senator Bob Johnson, of Arkansas, a most genial gentleman. Elias Rector, the famous Arkansas Indian Agent, also resides here, as does Gen. Henningin, a tall, soldierly-looking man, who came from the battle-fields of European revolutions to become a filibuster against the Spanish rule in Cuba, and then a Confederate General.

Speaking of the Confederacy reminds me of a report circulated yesterday, that there had been a caucus of the numerous members of the House of Representatives who belonged to the C. S. A., and that they had authorized Col. Blackburn, of Kentucky, to offer a resolution directing the Committee on the Expenditures of the War Department to

INVESTIGATE GEN. BEAUREGARD'S CONDUCT

after the first battle of Bull Run, when he did not follow the retreating Union forces into Washington, and capture the Federal Capitol. If the Generals, Colonels, and Captains of the C. S. A. who control the House have not a right to investigate an act which prevented the meeting of a Confederate House here in 1861, who has? And, if they have been rewarded for their services in fighting Union troops, why should not Beauregard be punished for not having followed up his victory over them? But, after all, the meeting and the resolution proved to be *poissons d'avril*, so there will be one the less investigation.

FISHING EXCURSIONS.

The disciples of Izaak Walton are beginning to enter upon a rigorous campaign against the finny tribe, and some of our staidest Congressmen occasionally slip off with some pleasant party for a day's sport. The Potomac River above this city, especially at the great and the little falls, abounds in shad, black bass, white perch, and rock fish, while in some of the tributary creeks trout are to be found in abundance. Complaint is made by old fishermen, however, that on visiting these streams they often find more fishermen than fish, and that it requires the greatest exercise of skill and the most tempting bait to lure the splendid beauties from their secret nooks. Daniel Webster was a famous fisherman, although not very successful, and better versed in superintending the out-of-doors fish caught with a silver hook than in throwing a fly. Gen. Spinner (whose wonderful autograph adorns so many national obligations to pay specie some of these days) used to often go up to an island just above the falls of the Potomac, with a party of friends, to enjoy black-fish fishing and *al fresco* entertainments.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS

are all the rage here just now, although the two best companies of amateur actors keep their performances profoundly secret, as they do not wish to have accounts of them appear in print. Another company, which performs occasionally at the boarding-house kept by Mrs. Rines, on Tenth street, gave last Wednesday evening an original comedy, entitled "Love Made to Order," for the benefit of the Woman's Christian Association. It is cleverly written, and tolerably well acted for an amateur performance, showing the intrigues of an ambitious American mother to obtain an English nobleman as a son-in-law.

MASONIC ENCAMPMENT.

The five Commanderies of Knights Templar in this district all propose to visit Philadelphia to participate in the parade and other exercises there on the 30th and 31st of May and the 1st of June. Some of them will encamp at an encampment of the Order near Philadelphia, but Washington Commandery No. 1, which is to escort Grand-Master Hopkins (now a Representative in Congress), has secured rooms at the Continental Hotel. The encampment will be the first over which the "beauseant" of a Grand Master of Knights Templars has floated, since that which was on the field of Askalon.

A number of the Commanderies will come here after the conclusion of the exercises at Philadelphia, and receive a knightly welcome. Indeed it is expected that quite a large fraction of those who visit the Philadelphia exhibition will come here to inspect the public edifices, visit Mount Vernon, and see how our country is governed. It is to be feared that they will be disappointed in the appearance of Congress, and regard its members as not equal to those who signed the Declaration of Independence, and led the infant nation, like Israel of old, through the wilderness of Revolution to the Canaan of Independence.

OPENING OF THE CENTENNIAL.

Five weeks from next Wednesday is the opening day, and Gen. Hawley, the energetic President of the Exhibition, has given President Grant a copy of the opening address which he will make, that the President may frame a fitting reply. The ceremonials with which the European exhibitions have been opened have been adopted, with modifications, and the attendance of Congress and of the Judges of the Supreme Court is expected.

There is another proposition, for Congress to pay a second visit to Philadelphia on the 4th of July, and to meet as one body in Independence Hall, with John Hancock as presiding officer. Mr. Hancock now represents the Austin District of Texas. He is about 50 years of age, solidly built, with a keen eye and an intelligent countenance. He is a lawyer by profession, and a staunch Democrat, although he was expelled from the State Legislature in 1861 for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States. Congressmen of all parties would like to see him in the chair on the 4th of July.

If an appropriation of another half million can be gotten through Congress, a large band of Indians is to be encamped within the Centennial grounds; and already some of our crack men-of-war have been ordered to New York harbor, to welcome the Emperor of Brazil with an imperial salute of 100 guns, and to escort him to the place of landing.

ART MATTERS.

Mr. Healey has left us for Chicago, having during his sojourn here painted some excellent portraits, notably one of Madame Von Overbeck. Miss Ransom's picture of Gen. Thomas is to be excluded from the Centennial, as calculated to awaken recollections of the Civil War. Vinnie Ream is at work on her statue of Admiral Farragut, ordered by Congress, and also on a bust of Mr. Morrell, the Chairman of the Centennial Commission. Jones' portrait bust of Reverdy Johnson is much admired, both as a likeness and as a work of art. Clark Mills' son, Theodore Mills, has on exhibition at the Corcoran gallery his statue of Eve, a very creditable performance.

THE COMING WEEK.

Florence having gone to Baltimore with his "Almighty Dollar," the National Theatre is to be occupied by Strakosch's Italian opera troupe, with Titiens as prima donna. At the Opera-House, Matt Morgan is to exhibit his model-artists, who have been denounced in New York as very naughty. Gough and Forney are to deliver lectures. And next week we are to have a circus, which always attracts the President and lots of Congressmen, who appear to enjoy the old jokes, and to think that, for the hour, they are boys again.

RACONTEUR.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Mr. Sherman called up the House bill to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay judgments rendered by the Court of Alabama Claims. In explanation of the bill, he said the money received from Great Britain under the Geneva Award had been invested in one bond for the whole amount, which bond was subject to the order of Congress. It was for $15,000,000, and it was necessary to change it or issue smaller bonds for it to pay the judgments.

Mr. Cockrell said there was no limit to the price at which these bonds should be sold.

Mr. Sherman said it was well known that the bonds would not be sold at less than current prices, about 118. It was deemed advisable to allow these bonds to be sold for currency, as the judgments were payable in currency.

The bill passed.

Mr. Morrill, at his own request, was excused from further service on the Committee on Revolutionary War Claims.

Mr. Oglesby, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the sale of logs cut by the Indians of Menomonee reservation in Wisconsin, under direction of the Interior Department. Passed.

Mr. Clayton, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported favorably on the House bill to provide for the sale of the Kansas Indian lands in Kansas to actual settlers, and for the disposition of the proceeds of the sale. Calendar.

Mr. Withers, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on the House bill authorizing the sale of the Pawnee Indian reservation. Passed.

Mr. Clayton, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported adversely on the Senate bill to provide for the issue of patents to certain Indian lands in Kansas. Indefinitely postponed.

POSTAGE BILL.

The Senate then took up the bill fixing the rate of postage on third-class mail-matter and for other purposes.

Mr. Hamlin submitted an amendment to insert the words "Before the same shall be transmitted by mail," so that it would read, "If, however, postage on third-class matter mailed at an office shall be less than the full amount above prescribed, in cases where the sender is known, such sender shall be notified of the fact, and the amount of postage due shall be collected from such sender before the same shall be transmitted by mail," etc. Agreed to.

Mr. Bogy opposed the bill.

Mr. Hamlin stated briefly the considerations which controlled the Committee, and the facts upon which they acted. If the old law, allowing 2 ounces to go through the mail for 1 cent, should be restored, the deficiency would exceed $9,000,000 or $10,000,000, and in a few years the deficiency would aggregate hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. Mitchell inquired if the bill, as now before the Senate, had the sanction of the Post-Office Department.

Mr. Hamlin replied in the affirmative.

Resuming, Mr. Hamlin said if Congress would act wisely, and make every article which passed through the mail pay a fair compensation for transportation, the rate of postage on letters could be put down to 2 cents to-morrow, and the Post-Office Department be made self-sustaining. When that should be accomplished, the millions would be benefited, and not the few. The Department, he said, was self-sustaining from 1789 to 1841. In 1841 $482,657 were appropriated to meet the requirements of the foreign mail service.

Mr. Sherman said in former years there was a permanent appropriation to carry free matter. He quoted the law of 1847, showing an appropriation of $166,000 for mail service for the various Departments of the Government, and said that amount had been increased year after year until it reached $800,000.

Mr. Thurman inquired, if the Department should be made self-sustaining, wouldn't the effect be to make letters pay more than they should?

Mr. Hamlin said he was going to discuss that point. Letters now produced a surplus of between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 per annum. The practice of the English Government had been to admit samples of merchandise into the mails, not exceeding two ounces in weight. There had been a great deal said about the present law in regard to third-class mail matter. On the 17th day of February, 1874, the Postmaster-General sent to the Senate a letter stating the condition of the Department, and the vast amount of third-class matter transported through the mail, for which the Government did not receive one-half the cost of transportation. It was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and by that Committee carefully considered. Two amendments were prepared by the Committee, the first reducing the weight of third-class matter, and the second increasing the rate of postage. There had been a great cry that this last amendment was in the interest of express companies. It was a measure designed wholly for the relief of the Treasury and to save the people from taxation which should never have been imposed on them. No member of any express company ever approached the Committee. He believed in making the men who received the benefit of the department pay for it. He wished he was an artist; he could draw a picture of these men with their hands thrust elbow-deep in the pockets of the Government, and then clamoring all over the land about legislation in favor of express companies. He was not in the Committee the day the two amendments referred to were agreed upon, for the reason that he was in the Committee on Foreign Relations, doing his duty. The first amendment was offered by the Chairman of the Committee, Senator Ramsey, and voted down. The Senator from Arkansas (Dorsey) and the Chairman of the Committee (Ramsey) requested him (Hamlin) to offer a second amendment increasing the rate of postage. He did so, and it was adopted. He (Hamlin) committed one error. He did not turn to the statute to see what was embraced in third-class matter. He thought that class embraced merchandise only, and did not suppose it applied to transient newspapers and magazines. He would not have included them in the amendment had he understood it. Now the Postmaster-General says it costs 18 cents a pound to carry newspapers through the mails. Of the second-class matter, composed of newspapers and periodicals sent from the office of publication to subscribers, there were 155,000,000 pieces transported last year, weighing 55,000,000 pounds, being 50 per cent of the whole weight of the mail. They yielded a revenue of only $976,000, while it cost the Government $7,969,000 to transport them. He had no controversy with newspapers, and didn't care a fig what they said, but he wanted to make one word of comment on the consistency of the newspaper press in connection with the Senate. He (Hamlin) voted for the abolition of the franking privilege. That result was produced by the clamor of the press: that the press wanted to be subsidized to the extent of millions to carry papers, but was not willing to allow a cent for the transmission of matter between members of Congress and their constituents. The Committee proposed to follow this bill with other remedial measures, to make the Department self-sustaining.

Mr. Sargent inquired how much additional revenue would be produced if this became a law.

Mr. Hamlin said that question could not be answered with certainty, as it was not known how much matter would be sent.

Mr. Merrimon inquired if there was any special reason which moved Congress to admit merchandise in the mails. If so, why was it that 6 or 10 pounds could not be carried as well as 4 pounds.

Mr. Hamlin said merchandise was first admitted in 12-ounce packages as a matter of convenience.

Pending discussion, Mr. Edmunds submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of further providing by law for the administration of oaths in the proceedings of the Senate, and to report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Stevenson offered a resolution directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire whether additional jail accommodations are required in the District. Referred.

Mr. Randall offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House with an itemized account of the amount expended under the item of $300,000 appropriated for light and fuel for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. Adopted.

Mr. Cox, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to regulate the winding up of National Banks. He explained that the object of the bill was to facilitate liquidation, and that insolvent banks may be perfectl, and speedily closed up in the interest of the public. Passed.

Mr. Hubbell, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported back, adversely, the bill fixing the legal rate of interest on national money throughout the United States at not exceeding 6 per cent per annum, and affixing penalties for its violation. Pending action on the bill, the morning hour expired.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Mr. Sparks spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Cox opposed the bill, suggesting that the present system was hell, and the Indian was hell, and the lowest deep was in the Interior Department. The still lower deep that was threatening to devour him was to be found in the War Department. He recommended the Canadian Indian policy, under which Indians cost at the rate of $2.35 each, while under our system they cost some $60 each. What was wanted was, not the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, but honest agents. He thought that there ought to be wisdom enough to devise remedies for Bureau mismanagement. Purge the system of its putresence, punish crime, and compel accountability without a transfer of the functions of the civil government to the military. The War Department he declared was honeycombed with fraud. With impeachment hanging over the late head of that Department, and with the soldier-Chief Magistrate reckless of just accountability, the House was asked to place the Indian Bureau under a system that connected so much fraud with force. If Indian agencies were to be turned over to the army simply because honest agents could not be found in civil life, why stop there? Why not give the army control of the Land Office, or of collection of internal revenue. Frauds were alleged to exist in all the departments of the Government, and the War Department was not free from suspicion. If the War Office was to be the organ of civilization, why not detail soldiers as bank examiners, and have the letter-delivery service performed by troops of cavalry? He indorsed the recommendation of the Indian Commission appointed in 1867 to confide the Indian service to an independent department, and to let its head be a member of the Cabinet. Then the service would be at once emancipated from its confused condition. Disturbances, outbreaks, and wars would then be the exception and not the rule. He referred to Gen. Sheridan's campaign against the Indians in the winter of 1868 as an expensive one, and its climax, the assassination of Black Kettle's bands and the Cheyennes, as an outrage that had no parallel in barbarity.

In conclusion he declared the peaceful policy as that which was kindest, wisest, and best. It was the policy of human advancement. If Rome made her mission grand by the rule of men entirely great, who studied the arts of peace; if mankind was destined to make the world better for living in it, then he would have the forests and plains where Indians roamed echo the glad tidings of great joy which had ushered in the Prince of Peace himself, by whom the beatitudes were so gloriously promised to peace-makers.

The Committee then rose, and the House took a recess until 7:30, the evening session being for the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening session there were discussions over the restoration of the franking privilege, which was advocated by Mr. Cannon (Ill.), but not ingrafted on the bill. The reductions of the clerical force in the State Department was earnestly, but unavailingly, opposed by Mr. Kasson.

Only two pages of the bill were disposed of when the House adjourned.

CRIME.

THE BELGIAN FORGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 5.—Judge Nelson rendered a decision to-day in the extradition case for discharging Van Hoven, on the ground that the complaint made by the Consul-General of Belgium at New York did not specify the offense sufficiently distinct to fairly inform the accused of the charges made, the Consul being uninformed of the particular character of the alleged forgery. Pending a question of the right of appeal raised by counsel for the New York officer, the Court refrained from discharging the prisoner until to-morrow. Meantime counsel hope to obtain an amended complaint conforming to the decision.

MURDER MOST FOUL ATTEMPTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Ont., April 5.—A young man named Brunston, returning home intoxicated last night, made a murderous attack upon his father, stabbing him with a knife near the heart. He then dashed at his mother, in bed, and plunged the knife into her body through the bed-clothes. The thickness of the bed-covering defeated the murderous onslaught. He also attempted to stab other members of the family, and, amidst the general uproar, escaped, but was captured this morning after a desperate struggle. He was brought before a Police Magistrate to-day, and remanded to await the result of the injuries inflicted on his parents.

BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., April 4.—A daring burglary was perpetrated in the neighboring village of Oakfield last night. The house of Henry Cornwall was entered, and his pocketbook, watch, and store-key taken. The thieves then left the premises, evidently with the intention of robbing the store. By mistake they got into a millinery store kept by a widow woman also named Cornwall. She discovered them, but, after flourishing a pistol, they left without doing her harm. One of them was masked, the other no doubt being a tramp. The masked man was perhaps a resident of the village. They have so far evaded arrest.

BARRETT'S STEALINGS.

NEW YORK, April 5.—In behalf of Miss Halpine, daughter of the late Charles G. Halpine ("Miles O'Reilly"), all of William C. Barrett's property that can be found has been attached. The fugitive lawyer was the custodian of Miss Halpine's estate, and by his dishonesty the property thus intrusted, in amount about $40,000, is lost. After his recent departure for Europe, it was found that the property had been appropriated entirely by him. His method, in general, has been to induce Miss Halpine to sign assignments ignorantly, and then he sold her property.

SHOT BY A THIEF.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 5.—The store of M. M. Freeman, at Spring Creek, Phelps County, was robbed last Saturday night. On Sunday, Freeman and several others started in pursuit of the thieves, and at a point several miles distant overtook William J. Bradford, having in charge some of the booty. M. M. Freeman and his brother, R. D. Freeman, were in advance of the rest, and in the attempt to capture Bradford, were shot and killed. Bradford escaped, and at last accounts had not been captured.

RAZORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 5.—A severe cutting affray took place to-day. A colored barber assaulted a white companion with a razor. The wound is serious but not fatal.

SHAME!

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—At a meeting to-night of the Southern Republican Club, a wrangle occurred over the adoption of the minutes of a previous meeting. A fight ensued, and during the firing three men were shot, one of whom, Lucien Adams, Jr., will die. The other wounded are Lucien Adams, Sr., and John W. King. Others are reported wounded, but their names are kept secret by members of the Club.

DOOMED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 5.—Hank Dodge, convicted a month ago of murder, was to-day sentenced by Judge Pond, at Nebraska City, to be hanged July 21. The Supreme Court recently granted him a new sentence, but refused a new trial. It is not probable that the Governor will interfere.

SHORT-HORNS.

A Great Sale of Brevicornous Quadrupeds at West Liberty, Ia.—Nearly $90,000 Realized.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WEST LIBERTY, Ia., April 5.—This has been one of the most successful sales ever held on the American continent. The attendance was immense. Over 3,000 people were on the ground, and Col. Judy, the famous auctioneer, could scarcely make them hear his voice. One hundred and twenty females brought $77,985,—an average of $659 each.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Peri 2d of Lyndale, sold to D. S. Bussing, of Minerville, N.Y., for $7,050.

First Lady Brampton of Wapsie, to Aaron Plumly, of West Liberty, Iowa, for $1,500.

Second Lady Brampton of Wapsie, to A. T. Judd, of South Hadley, Mass., for $800.

Third Lady Brampton of Wapsie, to A. B. Sumner, of Woodstock, Conn., for $1,450.

Nelly Bly 7th, to R. Huston, Blandensville, Ill., for $1,975.

Imperial Goldendrop 2d, to D. Wilson, of West Liberty, Io., for $1,640.

Goldendrop 3d, to D. S. Bussing, of New York, for $1,475.

Imperial Goldendrop 4th, to B. Sumner, of Connecticut, for $850.

Imperial Sylph, to Mrs. Long, of Newton, Ia., for $1,050.

Grace, to same, for $2,800.

Emma Downe, to D. Wilson, for $1,050.

Rosn Princess, to D. M. Flynne, of Boonesville, Ia., for $3,900.

Red Princess, to same, for $1,200.

Highland Maid 4th, to B. Sumner, of Connecticut, for $1,700.

Highland Maid 6th, to P. Thompson, of Kentucky, for $1,600.

Highland Maid 7th, to D. S. Bussing, of New York, for $1,200.

Lady Sale 36th, D. S. Bussing, of New York, for $1,100.

Lucy Napier, to D. S. Bussing, of New York, for $2,475.

1st Louan of Millington, to J. R. Owens, of Sagetown, Ill., for $1,165.

Minna Annandale 2d, to D. S. Bussing, of New York, for $2,500.

Rosalia, to W. Piper, of Iowa, for $925.

Loudan's Minna, to D. Wilson, of Iowa, for $2,550.

Forest Mayflower, to Healy & Son, of Iowa, for $1,125.

Winona 4th, to Mrs. Long, of Iowa, for $1,050.

BULLS.

Geneva Carl, to D. S. Bussing, of New York, for $1,500.

Oxford of Springwood to J. R. Owens, of Iowa, for $2,000.

Lord of Deer Park to W. Piper, of Tipton, Ia., for $1,000.

2d Lord Barmpton of Wapsie to J. H. Kessinger, of Clarksville, Mo., for $400.

These are the leading prices, and the total sales amounted to nearly $90,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Saving Lives!—The Safest and Only reliable Cure for Consumption, Diphtheria, Sore Throat and Lungs, Bad Colds, Chronic Coughs, Asthma, Pneumonia, and Catarrh is Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, a purely Vegetable Remedy, which never fails to thoroughly purify the Blood and remove every vestige of Pulmonary Disease!

Premature Loss of the Hair, Which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

DRESS GOODS.

W.A.S.&Co.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS!

We have just opened an unusually large and attractive stock of Dress Goods, to which we invite special attention, as it contains some of the

GREATEST BARGAINS

EVER OFFERED.

50 pcs. Plaid at 12 1-2c per yard, worth 20c.

100 pcs. Poplin Alpaca at 30c per yard, worth 40c.

2 cases Victoria Suitings at 37 1-2c per yard, worth 50c.

Also, a full line of Cashmeres, Debeges, Serges, Mohairs, Pongees, &c., in all the new colors.

W. A. SIMPSON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.,

AT THE OLD STAND,

79 & 81 State-st.

SILKS.

CHENEY BROTHERS'

AMERICAN SILKS!

BLACK AND COLORED GROS GRAINS.

SPRING, 1876.

These Silks, manufactured in the most approved manner, are warranted not to cut or change color in wearing, and surpass, in weight, finish, and durability, any that can be obtained at corresponding prices.

For Sale by all the Leading Retailers.

"Cheney's American Silks combine most beautifully in costumes with all the soft wool fabrics now in vogue and we heartily recommend them for their beauty and durability to the attention of our readers."—Scribner's Monthly.

SHIRTS.

DIVORCE.

No man ever gets divorced who has his Shirts made by

HARRIS & COBB,
171 South Clark-st.

SPECTACLES.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES
Suited to all sights by inspection at MANASSE'S, Optician, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Loan Business of the Banks Moderately Active.

New York Exchange Dull---The Clearings $3,400,000.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active, and Generally Easier.

FINANCIAL.

There was a fair amount of business at the banks yesterday. Prices on the Board of Trade allow a profit in carrying stuff, and there is consequently an outlet in that direction for some of the surplus of the banks. The country demand for accommodations has likewise increased during the last few days. There is, in addition, a moderate number of applications from the regular customers of the banks. While the financial situation cannot be described as active, discount lines are well sustained.

Rates of discount at the banks range from 7@10 per cent, the former rate being accorded only to exceptional borrowers with cash collaterals, the latter being the rate to regular customers.

On the street, rates are 7@18 per cent.

New York exchange was inactive at par to 25c premium between banks for $1,000.

The country movement of currency was light.

The clearings were $3,400,000.

SAN FRANCISCO DIVIDENDS.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives the following list of March dividends of mining companies:

Name.	Rate.	Amount.
Alps Mining Company	50c ₩ share	$ 15,000
Belcher Mining Company	$1 ₩ share	104,000
Black Bear Quartz Mining Company	50c ₩ share	7,500
Con. Virginia Mining Company	$ 10 ₩ share	1,080,000
Empire Mining Company	5 ₩ share	5,000
Omaha Mining Company	1 ₩ share	10,000
Northern Belle Mining Company	1 ₩ share	50,000
Redington Quartz Mining Company	10 ₩ share	12,600
San Francisco Stock Board	200 ₩ share	20,000
St. Patrick Mining Company	30c ₩ share	3,000

A summary of all the dividends for March compares as follows:

	1875.	1876.
Banks	$ 139,500	$ 143,936
Gas and water companies	110,000	135,000
Insurance companies	6,000	8,000
Powder companies	19,000	23,000
Street railroad companies	5,000	5,000
Mining companies	1,182,300	1,287,100
Miscellaneous companies	28,660	56,160
Totals	$1,490,460	$1,658,196

THE TRADE DOLLAR.

The authorities at Washington appear to be entirely indifferent as to the demoralization in our currency system, which is being wrought through the unrestrained production of trade dollars on private account. Perhaps we ought not to be surprised at this, since fluctuation in value is the principal feature of the currency of the Atlantic States, and has been for the past ten or twelve years. Accustomed as we have been to a currency the chief characteristic of which is its stability, it is natural that we should be annoyed at any element being introduced to give it a changeable character. That element consists in allowing owners of bullion, varying from 10 to 15 per cent discount, to put it in the Mint and have it coined into trade dollars at a cost of 1½ per cent, and then work them off at par. An average of 10 per cent profit is a very good return on the investment. But whoever wishes to convert his trade dollars into gold must submit to a discount of 5½ to 5½ per cent. This is the prime cause of the heavy discount in half-dollars, and all retail buyers (which includes all in moderate circumstances) are every day suffering from the debasement of silver coin permitted by the supineness of Congress in refusing to interfere in the coinage of trade dollars.—*San Francisco Bulletin, March 28.*

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	121⅞	122⅛
United States 5-20s of '65	117⅛	117⅜
5-20s of '65—January and July	118⅜	118⅝
5-20s of '67—January and July	120⅜	120⅝
5-20s of '68—January and July	121⅞	122⅛
10-40s	117⅛	118
United States new 5s of '81	117⅝	118
United States currency 6s	125⅜	.....

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 112⅛@112⅜.

Greenbacks were 89⅛@89⅜c.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	487½	490
Paris—francs	516⅞	513⅛
Germany	95	95⅜
Belgium	516⅞	513⅛
Holland	40⅝	41
Switzerland	516⅞	513⅛
Sweden, etc	....	27⅝
Austria	....	43

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. bonds	104½ & int.	....
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. sewerage	104½ & int.	....
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. water loan	104½ & int.	....
Cook County 7 ₩ ct. bonds (short)	104 & int.	105 & int.
Cook County 7 ₩ ct. bonds (long)	105 & int.	106 & int.
West Park 7 ₩ ct. bonds	....	97 & int.
North Chicago 7 ₩ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)	....	95 & int.

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side, ex. div	135	....
City Railway, West Side	137½	....
City Railway, West Side, 8 per cent certificates	102½ & int.	105 & int.
City Railway, North Side	120	123
Traders' Insurance Company	125	130
Chamber of Commerce	79	80
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company	...	130
Exposition stock	30	35

STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Gold opened and closed at 112⅞, the two extremes of the day having been 113 and 112⅜. Carrying rates were 1 to 2. Loans were also made flat.

Governments were firm, and in good demand.

Railroad bonds were steady.

State securities were quiet.

The stock market has been irregular, but in the main lower, with the principal business in Lake Shore, Western Union, St. Paul, Erie, and Pacific Mail. The opening dealings were characterized by firmness, especially in St. Paul, which advanced on increased earnings for March, and later for Michigan Central, but subsequently the whole market became weak, and declined. The market was weak and lower during the last hour of business, under a pressure to sell, partly for bear account. The greatest decline was in New Jersey Central, which dropped to 99⅛ from 102⅛. The reason assigned for this decline was the unfavorable complexion of the annual statement. Lake Shore declined to 59⅛ and Pacific Mail to 18, the greatest activity having been in these stocks. A feature of the afternoon dealings was the number of sellers' options, chiefly at three to ten days. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company has given notice of the calling-in of $100,000 of its 7 per cent mortgage bonds, interest to cease July 1. The Panama Directors re-elected the old officers and passed the dividend, not being able to collect what is claimed to be due from the Pacific Mail Company. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 141,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Pacific Mail, 8,500 Western Union, 20,000 St. Paul, 20,000 Erie, 56,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Ohios, and 4,000 Missouri Pacific.

Money, 4@5. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6.

Customs receipts, $253,000.

The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed $58,000.

Clearings, $40,000,000.

Sterling dull; 486½@489½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	122⅛	New 5s	118
Coupons, '65	117⅞	10-40s, reg	117⅞
New	118⅜	10-40s, coupons	118
Coupons, '67	120⅝	Currencies	126
Coupons, '68	122⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	42½	Virginia, new	35
Tennessee, new	40½	Missouri 6s	104
Virginia, old	35		

STOCKS.

Western Union	68⅛	Rock Island	105⅜
Quicksilver	16	St. Paul	41½
Quicksilver, pfd	22	St. Paul pfd	67
Pacific Mail	18	Wabash	3⅛
Mariposa	107⅜	Wabash pfd	9⅛
Mariposa pfd	108	Fort Wayne	102
Adams Express	107⅛	Terre Haute	4⅛
Wells-Fargo	85½	Terre Haute pfd	15½
American Express	60⅛	Chicago & Alton	104
United States Ex	71⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	110⅛
New York Central	113½	Ohio & Mississippi	18½
Erie	19⅝	Delaware, & L. & A.	116⅛
Erie pfd	33	A. & P. Tel	18⅝
Harlem	138⅛	Missouri Pacific	14⅝
Harlem pfd	133	Atlantic & Pacific pfd	104
Michigan Central	60⅝	Indiana Central	4⅛
Panama	127	Chicago, B. & Q.	119⅜
Union Pacific stock	63	Hannibal & St. Joe	16⅝
Lake Shore	59⅜	Central Pac. bonds	107⅛
Illinois Central	97¾	Union Pacific bonds	105⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburg	95⅛	U. Pacific land-grant	100⅛
Northwestern	41⅞	U. P. sinking fund bonds	91⅝
Northwestern pfd	62	N. J. Central, ex div.	100
C., C., C. & I.	58		

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The following are the latest stock quotations at the Exchange:

Consolidt'd Virginia	83½	Yellow Jacket	38⅛
California	89½	Empire	11½
Segregated Belcher	92	Alpha	60
Ophir	69½	Belcher	36⅛
Chollar	126⅛	Confidence	25½
Savage	21	Sierra Nevada	23⅛
Imperial	17⅛	Exchequer	23⅛
Mexican	38⅛	Overman	82
Gould & Curry	21⅛	Justice	30⅛
Best & Belcher	59⅛	Caledonia	72⅛
Hale & Norcross	64	Succor	1
Crown Point	23⅛		

A dividend of $1.00 has been declared on Belcher.

A dividend of $2.00 has been declared on Consolidated Virginia.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, April 5:

CITY PROPERTY.

Irving place, 225¼ ft n of Van Buren st, w f, 20x124 3-10 ft, dated Feb. 25	$ 6,500
Polk st, 19 ft e of Irving place, n f, 22x101 ft, dated Aug. 11, 1875	5,500
Polk st, s e cor Irving place, n f, 19x101 ft, dated Oct. 26, 1875	6,000
Twenty-sixth st, 152½ ft e of Portland av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated March 25	2,500
Twenty-fourth st, 175 ft w of Portland av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 1	1,500
Cottage Grove av, No. 783, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 16x177 ft, with buildings, dated April 4	2,500
James st, n e cor of Mosprat st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated March 23	725
South Water st, 120 ft w of LaSalle st, s f, 20x85 ft, also McAlpine st, 259 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 24x108½ ft, dated April 4	12,000
West Polk st, n e cor of Norton st, s f, 25x80 ft, dated April 3	1,500
Twenty-sixth st, 149 ft e of Prairie av, n f, 30x141 ft, dated Sept. 11, 1875	7,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Daly st, 39 7-10 ft n of Wright st, w f, 24x126 8-10 ft, dated April 3	$ 800

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, brls	15,244	11,553	11,522	13,840
Wheat, bu	54,165	63,220	36,748	73,688
Corn, bu	32,005	6,625	15,593	20,712
Oats, bu	17,500	13,990	11,757	19,335
Rye	400	....	890	413
Barley, bu	10,000	7,506	4,222	8,573
Grass seed, lbs	85,385	70,636	77,325	256,752
Flax seed, lbs	82,000	13,110	134,373	43,000
Broom corn, lbs	....	64,000	20,000	....
Cured meats, lbs	180,265	97,000	895,083	532,347
Beef, tcs	....	....	20	....
Beef, brls	....	....	156	65
Pork, brls	1	194	857	925
Lard, lbs	80,000	30,100	129,930	348,180
Tallow, lbs	54,106	38,140	....	....
Butter, lbs	35,960	29,200	35,310	23,440
Dressed hogs	34	24	....	....
Live hogs, No.	5,908	8,009	2,980	5,135
Cattle, No.	3,640	2,114	2,017	2,698
Sheep, No.	2,066	1,996	1,497	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	137,443	134,592	99,124	127,840
Highwines, brls	390	338	179	412
Wool, lbs	29,810	35,395	81,360	5,010
Potatoes, bu	540	4,961	....	1,781
Coal, tons	2,587	....	855	....
Hay, tons	70	384	10	....
Lumber, No. ft.	190,000	322,000	1,150,000	997,460
Shingles, No.	1,120,000	2,810,000	399,000	548,000
Salt, brls	....	1,743	2,559	1,583
Poultry, lbs	13,029	11,844	....	750
Poultry, coops	6	56	....	1
Game, pkgs	16	161	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	368	1,914	....	....
Cheese, bxs	659	885	214	....
Gr'napples, brls	133	759	8	557
Beans, bu	15	1,069	....	150

Withdrawn from store on Tuesday for city consumption: 6,226 bu wheat, 3,985 bu corn, and 488 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Wednesday morning: 2 cars rejected winter wheat, 1 car No. 1 N. W. wheat, 7 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 3 cars No. 1 spring, 31 cars No. 2 do, 25 cars No. 3 do, 12 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade do (83 wheat); 6 cars high-mixed corn, 29 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars new mixed do, 9 cars rejected do (48 corn); 11 cars white oats, 5 cars No. 2 do; 2 cars No. 2 barley, 2 cars No. 3 do. Total, 151 cars, or 58,000 bu. Inspected out: 15,414 bu wheat, 30,529 bu corn, 1,394 bu oats, 8,086 bu rye, 2,220 bu barley.

The death of William E. Doggett was announced on 'Change Tuesday, and that of A. D. Reed yesterday. Resolutions of respect to the memory of both those gentlemen were read and adopted.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Pork-Packers' Association was held last Tuesday, and the following officers re-elected:

President—B. F. Murphy.

Vice-President—B. P. Hutchinson.

Treasurer—C. L. Raymond.

Secretary—B. F. Howard.

Directors—Josiah Stiles, Henry Botsford, C. M. Culbertson, J. B. Robertson, J. L. Hancock.

Arbitration Committee—P. D. Armour, S. A. Ricker, G. W. Higgins, D. Kreigh, James Turner.

So many statistical reports of the work of hog-packing are being issued this spring that it is exceedingly difficult to keep track of them all. We suggest, as an improvement, that each hog be requested to send in his own report next winter. We will try to do justice to his last squeal.

Lake-freights were quoted at 4c for corn, 4½c for wheat, and 3c for oats to Buffalo. The schooner James Couch was taken for oats, and the barge Empire State for corn, both to Buffalo on private terms. The Mocking Bird takes wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo on private terms.

Reports received from the country yesterday indicate a most deplorable condition of the fields and roads. In very many places the fuel supply to residents within 3 or 4 miles of the railroad depot has been kept up only by dint of carrying it on human shoulders, horses being unable to travel. Beyond that limit of distance heat is maintained by burning corn. From the well-known Sullivan farm it is reported that many fields are so deeply under water that the wild ducks and geese are innumerable, and eating up the shocked corn so rapidly that the farmers are imploring to go out and hunt the birds down before they have utterly consumed the grain. But a few more such days as yesterday will work a marvelous change in this respect. It is matter for thankfulness that there is no frost in the ground, to hinder the soakage of water, or delay planting after the surface water has been carried off by drainage or evaporation. Last spring the frost was pretty deep in many places about this time, and the season was therefore more backward than now. This is by no means the worst spring for the farmer that he ever experienced, and a little settled weather now would make things all right.

The leading produce markets were rather more active yesterday in the aggregate, but again tended downwards in prices, mainly owing to fair weather, which produced a corresponding effect in the tone at other points. The receipts of all kinds of produce were rather light, and the shipments moderate, so that there was no pressure in that direction. The better prospect for seeding was the chief thing at work in the minds of operators.

There was fair activity among dry goods jobbers yesterday, the pleasanter weather of the past two days having sensibly stimulated the demand and imparted a more hopeful feeling all around. There were no price changes. Grocers were fairly busy. Trade continues to improve, and, with the increasing demand, prices are working firmer. Sirups have advanced 2@3c, and choice to fancy Rio coffees are held a ½c higher. The dried fruit market had no new features, a fair movement being witnessed at steady figures. In the fish market there was firmness both for lake and salt water descriptions, and prices of the former were advanced a trifle. Butter was firm and unchanged. Cheese remains steady and firm. No changes of moment were developed in the coal, wood, bagging, paint, and oil markets. The leather trade continues quiet.

Lumber was quiet, but trade begins to show signs of improvement, and a few more days of pleasant weather will probably be followed by a fairly active market. Several east-shore ports are open, but the receipts are likely to be small for some time yet, as there is no old lumber awaiting shipment, and few new logs are yet available for sawing. The receipts thus far have been from Grand River and went direct to local yards. Drugs and chemicals were in rather better request and steady. The wool market was steady, the usual number of Western orders being in, while the supply is light and on the decrease. Seeds were dull and weak, both timothy and clover being lower. Hides also were weak, the dullness elsewhere having had a depressing effect on the local market. Green fruits remain as before, the demand being moderate. Prairie hay continues steady under a fair local inquiry and limited offerings.

FOREIGN EXPORTS FROM CHICAGO.

The following table exhibits the direct foreign exports from Chicago for the week ending April 1, and since Oct. 1:

	For week.	Since Oct. 1.
Flour, brls	1,350	40,461
Wheat, bu	140,833	919,403
Corn, bu	....	502,281
Pork, brls and tcs	446	8,433
Cured meats, boxes	4,219	179,022
Lard, tcs	1,105	85,051
Beef, brls and tcs	272	3,700
Tongues, brls	26	3,896
Butter and cheese, pkgs	....	8,003
Tallow, brls	....	4,510
Alcohol, brls	1,600	1,750
Oil cake, lbs	....	2,759,032
Seed, lbs	....	207,216
Hops, lbs	....	33,260
Hides, lbs	92,090	2,757,250
Furs, lbs	....	131,540
Leather, lbs	41,700	192,010
Oatmeal, brls	....	5,760
Lard, racks and brls	....	7,694
Canned goods, cases	153	4,607
Miscellaneous pork, brls	....	1,007
Fertilizers, lbs	600	680,390
Miscellaneous, lbs	18,900	226,225

THE WHEAT SUPPLY OF ENGLAND.

In Dornbusch's *Evening List* of March 20 is a letter from H. Kains Jackson, who is widely regarded as an authority on the grain trade. He alludes to Mr. Fraser's letter, an abstract of which we published yesterday, as leading to wrong conclusions, because Mr. F. omitted the fact that the farmers (in Great Britain) held nearly 3,000,000 qrs of wheat in reserve, which, with imports, will probably give enough for consumption. In other words, Mr. Jackson gives the following as the total English supply, in quarters, to be brought on the market in the last six months of the cereal year:

Probable reserve	3,000,000
Growth of 1875	10,000,000
Total	13,000,000
Quantity sold	5,000,000
Leaving for sale	8,000,000

or 64,000,000 bu of old and new wheat. But for this fact American holders would command the market. The situation favors a further advance in values of perhaps 5 shillings per quarter from the lowest point, as neither Russia nor the United Kingdom, in their last poor crops, are likely to restrain American shippers in their demands. But the situation is not one that admits of an exaggerated advance. The rampart of stocks is too strong to be passed; and it forms, in fact, this spring, the fetters that restrains, and will restrain, America from acting in the high-handed manner which singly, as the chief source of English supply, she might otherwise adopt. If, instead of having already in granary the supplies that America has sent since September, the same quantity had yet to arrive, and notwithstanding the knowledge that it had to come, doubtless that bulk would cost England much more than has been paid for it; arriving, as it did, in competition with the fine and large 1874 crop of Russia.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS.

Received at Chicago Customs April 5, 1876: Stettauer Bros. & Co., 4 cases dry goods; G. S. Haskell & Co., 10 sacks seed; P. S. Merserole, 5 sacks seed; Wilson Bros., 3 cases hosiery; G. W. Sheldon, 1 case electrotypes; Schweitzer & Beer, 1 case toys; Richards, Shaw, Fitch & Winslow, 3 cases linens; E. E. Eaton, 4 cases guns; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 3 cases dry goods; Halsey Bros., 2 cases books. Amount of duties collected, $4,807.68.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were easier all round, but with more doing. The speculative products were offered more freely, and there was a better demand for cash lots. Hogs were in light supply and quoted higher, but there was too much product on the market to admit of its following in the same channel. The further decline in the gold premium and an easier feeling in lard and meats in Liverpool were assigned as the causes.

MESS PORK—Was rather more active, and averaged 10c per brl lower, closing 5c below the quotations of twenty-four hours previously. The offerings were large early, but less afterwards. Sales were reported of 70 brls cash at $22.45; 750 brls do at $22.20@22.25; 1,750 brls seller the month at $22.22½@22.25; 5,250 brls seller May at $22.42½@22.50; 6,000 brls seller June at $22.67½@22.80; and 250 brls seller July at $23.00. Total, 14,070 brls. The market closed steady at $22.27½@22.30 cash or seller April; $22.50@22.52½ seller May; $22.77½@22.80 seller June; and $23.00@23.05 seller July.

Prime mess pork was nominal at $20.75@21.00 and extra prime at $17.00.

LARD—Was less active, though in moderate request, and declined 10c per 100 lbs early, but the drop was fully recovered at the close, though Liverpool was quoted 3d per 112 lbs lower. Sales were reported of 250 tcs cash at $13.62½; 250 tcs seller the month at $13.65; 6,500 tcs seller May at $13.75@13.85; 4,750 tcs seller June at $13.95@14.02½; and 250 tcs seller July at $14.15. Total, 12,000 tcs. The market closed firm at $13.70@13.72½ for cash or seller April; $13.85@13.87½ for May; $14.02½@14.05 for June; and $14.17½@14.20 for July.

MEATS—Were rather more active, under a fair demand, but easier, buyers insisting on concessions from former figures. Some lots were taken for export. Sales were reported of 750,000 lbs short ribs at $12.00@12.05 seller May, and $12.25@12.30 seller June; 1,500 boxes long and short clears (at Milwaukee) at 12c; and 200 boxes Cumberlands (at Milwaukee) at 11½c. The following was the closing range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Long clear.	Short rib.	Short clear.
Salted, loose	8⅛	11⅛	11⅞	12⅛
Boxed	8⅜	11⅜	12⅛	12⅜
May	8⅜	11⅝	12	12⅝
June	8⅝	12	12	12⅞
Bacon, cash	9⅛@9⅝	....	13⅛	13⅜

Long and short clears quoted at 12c cash, and 12⅛c seller April, boxed; green hams, 11⅜@12⅛c; sweet-pickled do, 12⅛@13c; Cumberlands, 12c, cash or seller April; long-cut hams, 13⅛@13⅜c, boxed; bacon hams, 14@15c.

GREASE—Was quiet at 6⅛@9c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.50@11.00 for mess, $11.50@12.00 for extra mess, and $23.50@24.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 8⅛@8⅜c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. There was again a fair demand for low grades for shipment, but little offered. Buyers wanted flour at $4.50@4.60 per brl, and plenty was offered at $5.00@5.25, with no agreement. The local trade took hold sparingly. Sales were reported of 480 brls spring extras, chiefly at $5.00@5.12½; and 50 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 530 brls. The market closed quiet at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $6.50@7.50; common to good do, $4.75@5.50; spring extras, $4.00@4.50; good do, $4.60@4.90; choice do, $5.00@5.25; patents do, $6.50@7.25; Minnesota, $4.75@6.25; spring superfines, $3.00@3.50; rye flour, $4.00@4.15.

BRAN—Was in moderate request at unchanged quotations. Sales were 30 tons at $10.75@11.00 on track.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $17.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was more active, and irregularly lower, declining 1½c further, and closing ⅛c below the latest quotations of Tuesday. The weather was again fine. Liverpool was lower, and rather dull, and the condition of the winter wheat in the West was reported to be favorable to a good crop. New York was afterwards heard from, and was found to have followed the lead of Liverpool. Prominent operators were very free sellers early, disposing of large stocks in quick succession, which were taken at first by the local shorts, and afterwards on outside account when the decline brought the market within the limits assigned to the holders of the orders. There was more disposition to sell short than has been exhibited for a long time past. Operators have hitherto been rather conservative—afraid to dip in very far, for fear of a wet spring that would be fatal to the crop of 1876. But two or three days of fine weather, if not of really clear skies, have changed all that, and yesterday a good many operators talked as if strong in the faith that the market will touch $1.00 for May. It was noted that New York was dull, buyers holding off, though ocean freights have declined 4c in specie since Monday; which was accepted as an indication that buyers for export are somewhat taken aback by the reported free imports into the United Kingdom. An effort was made early to raid wheat by reference to its condition; but an examination of samples showed that there was no ground for fault-finding. The shipping demand was light, and the lower grades shared in the decline of No. 2. Seller May opened at $1.05, sold at $1.05⅛, declined to $1.04⅜, advanced to $1.04⅞, and closed at $1.04⅜. Seller June sold at $1.05⅛@1.05⅜, closing at $1.05⅜@1.05½. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.00@1.00⅝, closing at $1.00⅝. Gilt-edged receipts of do sold at $1.02@1.02⅜, closing at $1.02⅜. Cash sales were reported of 54,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.00@1.02⅜; 3,000 bu No. 3 do at 88c; 1,800 bu do, regular, at 86⅛c; 1,800 bu rejected do at 77c; 400 bu do (in Nutt's) at 76c; and 3,000 bu by sample at 76@96c. Total, 64,400 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was more active and only ⅛c lower on No. 2, with a dull feeling in No. 1. Sales were: 5,800 bu No. 2 at $1.03⅛, and 1,400 bu (by sample) at $1.08@1.18, the outside free on board cars. Total, 7,200 bu.

CORN—Was moderately active for future delivery, and quiet on cash lots, averaging about ⅛c lower. Liverpool was unchanged and New York firm, under the fact of a light supply, while our receipts were light, but the finer weather and sympathy with wheat caused a rather heavy feeling early, from which there was a partial rally afterwards. Baltimore was also quoted strong, and Eastern dealers generally seem to look upon corn as a good investment, the visible supply being unusually small for this season, while the condition of the country roads does not admit of hauling at present, and the farmers can scarcely spare time from the work of planting till that is finished. The corn now in cribs is also stated to be so damp that much of it is not fit to shell, even if they could get to it. Seller May opened at 48⅛c, declined to 48⅛c, advanced to 48⅜c, and closed at 48⅛c. Seller June sold at 47⅞@48c, closing at 47⅞c. Seller July sold at 48⅜@48⅝c, closing at 48⅜c. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, was quiet at 45⅛@45⅜c, and gilt-edged receipts of No. 2 at 47@47⅛c, with no discrimination in favor of high mixed, except when in special house, closing about 47⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 21,400 bu No. 2 at 45⅜@47⅛c; 2,400 bu high mixed at 47⅛@47⅜c; 400 bu ears at 51c; 5,600 bu rejected at 43c afloat; 10,200 bu by sample at 46@47⅛c on track; and 13,200 bu do at 46⅛@48c free on board cars. Total, 53,200 bu.

OATS—Were moderately active but weak under liberal offerings, and in sympathy with other grain, averaging about ⅛c lower. The receipts were larger, and the pleasant weather bids fair to continue, and improve the condition of the roads so as to admit of liberal deliveries at country points by the farmers. These facts brought out numerous sellers, and, although the shorts were buying, the market ruled weak throughout the session. Arrangements were made for transferring about 75,000 bu from the warehouses to a vessel. Seller the month sold and closed at 32⅛@32⅜c. Seller May opened at 34⅛c, and closed at 34⅛c. June sold at 33⅜@34⅛c, closing at 33⅞c. Regular No. 2 sold at 32⅛@32⅜c, and fresh receipts at 33⅛@33⅜c, closing weak at inside prices. Rejected was quiet. Samples were in fair request for filling local and outside orders. Cash sales were reported of 18,000 bu No. 2 at 32⅛@33⅛c; 1,800 bu by sample, mixed, at 34⅛@35c; 3,000 bu do white at 35@37c, all on track. Total, 22,800 bu.

RYE—Was in light request and steady at 64⅛@65c for regular and 66c for fresh receipts. May was quoted firm at 70c. Cash sales were limited to 800 bu No. 2 regular at 64⅛@65c and 400 bu fresh at 66c. Total, 1,200 bu.

BARLEY—Was in moderate request and firmer at the opening, but slow afterwards, closing easier. A few lots of cash No. 2 were sold early at an advance of 1c, or at 59c, and fresh receipts were quoted at 60@61c. No. 3 was dull at 38@40c, and rejected at 29@30c. Seller April sold at 59c, and closed easy at 58⅛c. May sold at 59⅛@60c, closing with sellers at the inside. There was very little inquiry for samples, choice bright offerings were salable, but other qualities were neglected. Cash sales were reported of 17,000 bu No. 2 regular at 59c; 1,200 bu No. 3, winter receipts, at 39c. Total, 18,200 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon mess pork was in fair request and steady. Sales, 1,500 brls, at $22.50 seller May and $22.75@22.77½ for June. Lard was in fair demand, sales being reported of 3,250 tcs at $13.85 for May and $14.00@14.02½ for June.

Wheat was fairly active and weak, declining ⅜c. Seller May opened at $1.04⅜@1.04⅜, and closed at $1.04⅜. June sold at $1.05⅛@1.05⅜, closing with sellers at the inside.

Corn was dull and ⅛c lower, closing at 48@48⅛c for May, 47⅞c for June, and 48⅜c for July.

Oats were a shade lower, closing weak at 34c, sellers for May.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was quiet, closing easier at $22.25 for April, $22.47½@22.50 for May, $22.75@22.77½ for June, and $18.75@19.00 for the year. Sales 500 brls at $22.50 seller May and $18.75 seller the year. Lard was quiet at $13.70@13.75 seller April, $13.82½@13.85 seller May, and $14.00@14.02½ seller June.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $2.14.

BROOM-CORN—The market is generally reported quiet, though the shipments are fair, the orders being chiefly for small lots to complete the stocks of manufacturers. Following are the prices: Choice hurl, 8@9c; No. 2 hurl, 7@8c; choice medium, 7@7½c; good medium brush, 6@6½c; fair inside and covers, 5@5½c; inferior, 4@4½c; crooked, 3@6c.

BUTTER—The market for this staple presented little that was new. There was a well-sustained demand from the local and shipping trade at fully late quotations. We repeat our list: Choice to fancy yellow, 35@40c; medium to good grades, 25@30c; inferior to common, 15@25c; common to choice roll, 25@32c.

BAGGING—Was again quoted dull, with values nominally unchanged. Following are the prices current: Stark A, 26½c; Peerless AA, 25c; Lewiston, 25c; Montaup, 25c; Ontario, 25c; American A, 23c; Amoskeag, 23½c; Otter Creek, 23c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14½@15½c; do, 5 bu, 15@16c; gunnies, single, 14½@15c; do, double, 23@24c.

CHEESE—None of the features of this market were essentially different from those heretofore noted. A steady fair demand is reported, and, with light stocks on hand, the feeling among the trade is one of firmness. We still quote: Good to fancy factory, 12@13½c; lower grades, 8@11c.

COAL—Prices remain as before. We quote: Lackawanna, range and nut, $10.00; do egg, $9.50; cannel, $7.00@7.50; Erie, $7.00; Blossburg, $7.00@7.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $6.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $6.00; Illinois, $4.00@4.50.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels were quoted at 90@95c and lard tierces at $1.05@1.10. The demand is very small and the offerings ample.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Were in fair request and generally steady: Acid citric, lb, $1.00@1.10; acid tartaric, powdered, lb, 55@58c; ammonia, carb, 23@28c; axle-grease, doz., $1.00@1.25; borax, ref, lb, 15@18c; blue vitriol, lb, 11½@14c; cream tartar, pure, lb, 46@48c; cochineal, Hond., lb, 75@80c; chloroform, lb, $1.05@1.15; glycerine, bulk, lb, 17@25c; gum arabic, picked, 50@75c; gum arabic, sorts, 25@85c; gum camphor, lb, 33@38c; gum opium, lb, $6.40@6.50; gum shellac, lb, 55@65c; iodine, lb, $4.00@4.25; morphia, sulph., oz, $4.10@4.25; oil, castor, 86c@$1.00 per gal; do, lemon, $4.25@4.50; potassa, chlor., lb, 35@40c; potassium, iod., lb, $2.50@2.60; quinine, sulph., oz, $2.25@2.30; red precipt, lb, $1.20@1.25; root ipecac, powd., lb, $1.50@1.60; root rhei. E. I. powd., lb, $1.25@1.50; salt, epsom, lb, 2½@5c; silver cryst., oz., $1.00@1.10; soap, Castile, gen., lb, 10½@14c; sulphur, lb, 4½@6c; sassafras bark, 12@15c.

FISH—Lake fish are held with increased firmness, but in other respects the market is without perceptible change. Jobbers are having a fair trade at the following prices: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.00@5.10; No. 2 do, $4.90@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.00; No. 1 shore mackerel new, ½-brl, $12.50@13.00; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.00@8.25; family mackerel, ½-brl, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, large, $2.00; No. 1 bay kits, $1.50; large family kits, $1.20; bank codfish, $4.75@5.00; George's codfish, $5.50@5.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.75@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.50@6.75; do ½-brl $3.50@3.75; scaled herring, per box, 40c; No. 1 herring, 33c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Prunes continue in active demand, and are exceedingly firm at the late advance. Other imported fruits and domestics were nominally steady. Quotations are as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, new, 7@7½c; figs, layers, 14@16c; figs, drums, new, 11@12c; Turkish prunes, new, 7@7½c; French prunes, kegs and boxes, 8@13c; raisins, layers, new, $2.60@2.65; loose Muscatel, new, $2.90@3.25; Valencia, 11¼@11½c; Zante currants, 7¼@7½c; citron, 24@25c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@19c; Michigan apples, 9¼@9½c; peaches, halves, 12@12½c; do, mixed, 10@11c; do, pared, 17½@18½c; blackberries, 11½@11¾c; raspberries, 33@34c; pitted cherries, 22@23c. NUTS—Filberts, 11@11½c; almonds, Terragona, 19½@20c; Naples walnuts, new, 16@17c; French walnuts, new, 12@13c; Grenoble walnuts, 15½@16c; Brazils, 10@10½c; pecans, Texas, 11½@12½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c; African peanuts, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—The demand continues fair at present prices: Good to choice apples, $4.00@5.00 per brl; Messina oranges, $5.00@5.50 per box; Valencia do, $11.00@12.00 per case; lemons, $5.00@5.50 per box.

GROCERIES—The position of this market was not noticeably different from that noted on the two preceding days. All of the staples show a good degree of firmness, and prices of side goods also are well sustained. Sirups are held 2@3c higher, in response to the recent advance at the East. Coffees are strong, and choice to fancy Rio grades are quoted up ½c. Sugars, spices, rice, and other lines remain unchanged.

RICE—Rangoon, 6½@6¾c; Carolina, 7@7¾c; Louisiana, 6½@7¼c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 30@31c; Java, No. 2, 27½@28½c; choice to fancy Rio, 23½@23¾c; good to prime do, 22½@23½c; common to fair, 21@21½c; roasting, 19½@20c; Singapore Java, 25@26c; Costa Rica, 23@24c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11½@11¾c; crushed, 11½@11¾c; powdered, 11¼@11½c; granulated, 10¾@11c; A, standard, 10½c; do No. 2, 10@10½c; B, 9¾@10c; extra C, 9⅝@9¾c; C No. 2, 9½c; yellow C No. 1, 9¼c; choice brown, 8¾@8⅞c; fair to prime do, 8½@8¾c; common do, 7½@8c; choice molasses sugar, 8½@8¾c; common to good do, 7½@8½c; New Orleans, 7@8½c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 68@70c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 60@65c; good sugar-house sirup, 50@55c; extra do, 58@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 65@68c; do, prime, 55@58c; do, common to good, 48@50c; Porto Rico molasses, 48@50c; common molasses, 38@40c; blackstrap, 29@30c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 52@53c; cassia, 30@32c; pepper, 17½@18½c; nutmegs, $1.23@1.25; Calcutta ginger, 14½@15½c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 6½c; German Mottled, 6½@7c; White Lily, 6@6½c; White Rose, 6@6½c; Royal Savon, 5½@6c; Savon Imperial, 6c; Golden West, 5½@5¾c.

STARCH—Excelsior, laundry, 6½@7c; do, gloss, 8½@9c; do, corn, 9@9½c; Kingsford, pure, 7½c; do, silver gloss, 9½@9¾c; do, corn, 10@10½c.

HAY—Was in fair request and steady, prairie being chiefly inquired for. The offerings, especially of prime upland, were light: Timothy, $13.00; No. 2 do, $11.00@11.50; mixed do, $10.50; prime upland prairie, $11.00@11.50; No. 1 prairie, $8.00@9.00; slough, $7.00@7.50.

HIDES—Were quoted weak, and it is thought green cured will decline to 6½c. Dealers report a dull market, and manifest less desire to take hold at recent prices. Green city butchers', 5@5½c; green cured, light and heavy, 7c; part cured, 6½@6¾c; green salted kip, 7c; green country, 5½c; green calf, 12@12½c; flint hides, dry kip, and calf, 14c; dry salted hides, 12c; deacon skins, 45@50c. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, 30@35c.

HIGHWINES—Were in moderate demand and steady, with sales reported of 150 brls at 107.

LEATHER—Jobbers report continued quiet, with prices nominally steady. The quotations of oak sole are advanced a trifle, with which exception prices remain as before.

HEMLOCK.			
Calf, No. 1	$1.00@1.15	Line	$ 35@ 37
Calf, No. 2	80@ 95	Buffalo slaughter sole (best)	33@ 36
Veals, No. 1	75@1.00	"B. A." sole	29@ 31
Kips	50@ 75	"B. A. G. D." sole	25@ 27
Upper, No. 1	21@ 24	Insole	20@ 25
Upper, No. 2	16@ 20		
Harness	31@ 34		
OAK.			
Calf	90@1.30	Harness	35@ 40
Kip	60@ 90	Sole	36@ 43
Upper	20@ 24		
FRENCH STOCK.			
Calf	1.50@2.00	Kip	1.00@1.45

LUMBER—Trade continues slack, as compared to business in past seasons at this time, but orders are rather more numerous than they were last week, and it would seem that about all that was wanted to make the market active was continued pleasant weather, which would soon bring good roads. Prices are steady:

First and second clear	$40.00@......
Third clear, 1 inch	35.00@35.00
Third clear, thick	35.00@38.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00@32.00
Clear siding, first and second	18.00@......
First common siding	16.00@......
Flooring, first common, dressed	28.00@30.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	24.00@25.00
Box boards, A	35.00@......
Box boards, B	25.00@......
A stock boards, 10 and 12 in.	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	23.00@25.00
C stock boards	15.00@16.00
Fencing	......@13.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under	11.00@12.00
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft.	12.00@16.00
Lath	1.75@ 2.00
A shingles	2.65@ 2.90
Shingles on track	2.50@ 2.62½

OILS—Trade was quiet, with prices ranging the same as at the beginning of the week. We quote as follows: Carbon, 113 degrees test, 14@14½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 degrees, 15@15½c; snow white, 150 test, 17½@18c; do headlight, 175 degrees, 18c; extra winter lard oil, $1.15; No. 1, 97@98c; No. 2, 78@80c; linseed, raw, 60c; boiled, 65c; whale, winter bleached, 78@80c; sperm, $2.15@2.25; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.15@1.20; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 85c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; plumbago oil, 60@75c; turpentine, 48@49c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 13½@14½c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 22@25c.

POTATOES—Dealers report a fair retail inquiry at 30@40c for peachblows, and 20@30c for early rose. Car lots are slow of sale, and receivers frequently find it necessary to sell the stock in lots to suit the wants of customers.

POULTRY AND EGGS—The market was again bare of poultry, either live or dressed, and fine stock commanded full recent prices. Eggs were firm. Wild ducks were plentiful and in fair request, being to some extent substituted for poultry. We continue to quote: Turkeys, 16@18c; chickens, 14@16c; live do, $5.00@5.25 per doz; eggs, 17@18c. Mallard ducks, $2.50; small do, $1.25.

SEEDS—Were dull and weak. Timothy was slow and easier at about $2.30 for prime, $2.35@2.50 for choice and fine old seed, and $1.95@2.25 for the lower and medium grades. Clover was dull and weak, selling at $9.00@9.25, and closing weak at the inside. The offerings are increasing, and holders are anxious to sell. Hungarian was quiet at 35@40c, and millet at 40@60c. Flax was slow at $1.25@1.35.

SALT—Was in fair request, and steady: Saginaw, fine, $1.35; do, $1.40; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, persack, $4.50.

TEAS—The tea trade continues fair, and for choice goods the market maintains a steady tone. For common to good the quotations have been cut down 2@3c. We revise our lists as follows: GUNPOWDER—Common, 35@40c; good do, 40@45c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 90@95c; fancy, $1.05@1.15. IMPERIAL—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 40@45c; good do, 45@50c; fine, 50@55c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c. JAPANS—Common, 33@35c; good common, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 45@48c; fine, 50@55c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 73@75c. OOLONGS—Common, 30@33c; good common, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

WOOD—Was quoted quiet at $8.50 and $7.50 for beech and maple delivered.

WOOL—About the average number of Western orders were received, and placed at current prices. Tub-washed, prime, 50@53c; do, poor to good, 44@50c; washed fleece, fine, good conditioned, 40@41c; washed, medium do, 42@44c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 25@28c; do, medium, 30@33c; pulled, average, 30@40c.

LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	4,656	9,167	1,238
Tuesday	3,640	5,908	2,066
Wednesday	4,300	7,300	2,800
Total	12,596	22,375	6,104
Same time last week	14,682	26,290	4,302
Week before last	15,164	21,927	4,557
Shipments—			
Monday	1,118	3,003	790
Tuesday	2,017	2,980	1,497
Total	3,135	5,983	2,287

CATTLE—There was a fairly active cattle market and a firm one. A large number of buyers were present, and, despite the liberal receipts and the fact that reports from the East were calculated to retard the shipping movement, about all the offerings were taken, and at thoroughly sustained prices. The demand was of a general character, and all descriptions of stock seemed to sell equally well. The range of sales was $2.50@5.75, but there was little trading under $3.50 or above $4.90. The prevailing rates were, for shipping beeves, $4.25@4.80; for feeders, $4.00@4.40; butchers' stuff, $3.50@4.00. The market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	$5.00@5.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	4.40@4.80
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4.20@4.40
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,150 lbs	3.50@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.10
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.50@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

	No.	Av.	Price.
Hall, Patterson & Co. to Bender (stockers)	32	904	$3.75
To Bender (stockers)	30	1,035	4.20
To Bender (stockers)	12	1,017	4.20
To Stewart (cows)	18	979	3.40
Bensley, W. & B. to Colwell	27	1,505	4.75
To Clifford (cows)	20	946	3.30
To Carter (stockers)	27	970	4.00
Martin Bros. to Morris & Waxel	51	1,246	4.70
To Allerton	15	1,304	4.80
To Keefer	15	1,305	5.20
Ingwerson Bros. to Taylor	17	1,205	4.75
To Schener	11	1,117	4.25
Wood Bros. to Morris & Waixel	28	1,231	4.55
A. W. Vaughan to Austin	10	1,184	4.75
Brown, Price & Co. to Monroe	30	1,369	4.80
To Monroe	15	1,414	5.05
Brown, Thompson & Co. to Swift & H.	34	1,294	4.60
H. E. Mallory & Bro. to Fagan	16	1,249	4.60
To Rector	13	795	3.70
To Botsford	16	1,450	5.00
Te Teufel	14	1,040	4.25
Gregory, Cooley & Co. to Clifford	16	1,292	4.20
To Eastman	33	1,174	4.50
To Marks	14	1,041	4.40
To Shiebel	16	1,084	4.35
To Morris & Waixel	38	1,103	4.40
To Hartnett (cows)	17	867	3.40
To Hartnett (cows)	20	984	3.50
Rader & Reed to Hancock	16	1,221	4.62½
To William Wood	16	1,341	4.85
Strader, Wadwsworth & H. to Pfeltzer (cows)	16	885	3.50
To Pfeltzer (cows)	16	894	3.60
To Swift & H.	17	1,083	4.35
To Swift & H.	18	1,123	4.40
To Morris & Waixel	34	1,066	4.25
To Morris & Waixel	18	1,368	4.65
To Hammond	23	1,400	5.12½
H. R. Henry to Kahn & F.	31	1,253	4.60
To Beck & H.	16	1,024	4.30
To Flynn	14	1,151	4.37½
R. Strahorn & Co. to Eastman	21	1,383	5.00
To Schuler	17	1,130	4.50
To Morris & Waixel	33	1,036	4.30
To Eastman	32	1,087	4.40
To Allerton	28	[illegible]	4.95
To Allerton	81	[illegible]	4.95
Alexander, Cassell & Co. to Allerton	32	1,240	4.75
To Allerton	34	1,322	5.55
To Taylor	24	1,364	5.20
McDonald, March & Co. to Keefer	33	1,260	4.85
To Allerton	31	1,355	5.05
To Kahn & T.	58	1,171	4.50
To Hammond	62	1,312	4.75
To Taylor	22	1,285	4.70
To Taylor	11	1,184	4.70
To Hersh, M. & Co.	19	1,351	5.20
To Hersh, M. & Co.	15	1,253	4.55
Brown, Clarke & Co. to Vanmeter	17	1,199	4.50
George Adams & Co. to Maypole (calves)	29	892	3.50
To Cornwall	10	890	3.90
To Morris & Waixel	15	1,350	4.90
Conover & Hall to Swift & H.	36	1,094	4.40
To Swift & H.	16	1,088	4.30
To Swift & H.	10	1,134	4.30
Horine Bros. & Co. to Fagan	16	1,406	5.25
To Hersh, M. & Co.	18	1,359	5.00
To Hersh, M. & Co.	32	1,388	4.85
Martin Bros. to Flynn	54	1,084	4.37½
To Keefer	36	1,095	4.37½
To Sweeney & Co.	20	882	4.10
To Sweeney & Co.	18	973	3.45
Brown, Clarke & Co. to Mallory	16	1,006	4.00
To Morris & Waixel	80	1,040	4.35
To Morris & Waixel	62	1,139	4.35
Jesse Adams to Swift & H.	15	1,168	4.30
H. Green & Co. to Eastman	17	1,174	4.30
To Wreford (stockers)	21	1,054	4.30
To Venn (stockers)	22	983	4.20
Wood Bros. to Hammond	33	1,320	5.00
To Marks Bros.	16	1,256	4.95
To Hersh, M. & Co.	105	1,274	5.00
To Hersh, M. & Co.	69	1,326	5.00
Rosenbaum & S. to Allerton	42	1,173	4.40
To Goodman	56	1,005	3.90
To Thompson	27	1,055	4.20

HOGS—A good local and shipping demand existed, and prices again ruled firm. The receipts were light and inadequate to the trade requirements, and prices moved up another 5@10c, the improvement being greatest in heavy weights, which comprised only a comparatively small percentage of the offerings. Sales were reported at $8.10@8.30 for poor to prime heavy, and at $8.10@9.00 for inferior to fancy heavy. The market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

	No.	Av.	Price.
Strader, Wadsworth & H. to Halsted	53	209	$8.20
To Fowler Bros.	58	139	8.20
H. R. Henry to White & Co.	99	185	8.15
To Crane	25	234	8.25
J. Anderson to Stone	49	170	7.75
Rosenbaum & S. to McLean	143	211	8.25
To Tabor	22	194	8.20
To Sherman	61	200	8.20
To Armour & Co.	29	273	8.00
Conover & Hall to Crosby	55	70	4.50
To Maher	21	100	7.00
To Swartz	51	223	8.35
To Vaughan	31	113	6.40
To Orvis	27	237	8.35
To Orvis	30	261	8.25
To Gillett	24	169	8.20
To Gillett	51	182	8.20
To Romp	29	185	8.30
Hall, Patterson & Co. to Tilden	54	191	8.25
To Brown	29	161	8.10
To Orvis	36	227	8.35
To Orvis	35	252	8.30
To Ricker	26	197	8.25
To Armour & Co.	51	248	8.10
James Jackson to Tilden	54	180	8.20
Jesse Adams to Ricker	104	225	8.25
H. Green & Co. to Armour & Co.	56	266	8.10
To Armour & Co.	30	272	8.10
Wood Bros. to Orvis	57	283	8.35
To Tabor	71	199	8.20
To Fowler Bros.	43	182	8.20
To White & Co.	23	180	8.25
To White & Co	49	210	8.25
To White & Co.	42	215	8.25
To Googins	51	252	8.45
To Allerton	49	193	8.45
Rader & Reed to Dowd	21	284	8.80
To Dowd	50	267	8.60
To Ricker	62	221	8.30
To Ricker	65	236	8.30
Gregory, Cooly & Co. to Orvis	61	249	8.35
To McCarthy	49	111	7.00
To McCarthy	47	120	7.00
To Butler	24	263	8.30
To Halsted	30	157	8.00
To Halsted	47	173	8.00
R. Strahorn & Co. to Robinson	50	177	8.12½
To Fowler Bros.	42	184	8.20
To Halsted	37	198	8.25
Alexander, Cassell & Co. to Davis & A.	46	207	8.25
McDonald, March & Co. to Allerton	46	188	8.15
To Halsted	53	181	8.15
To Fowler Bros.	24	190	8.15
Grove Bros. to Ricker	67	206	8.30
To Flannigan & A.	43	180	7.50
A. W. Vaughan to Tabor	62	194	8.25
To Armour & Co.	120	257	8.35
Brown, Thompson & Co. to Kelley	24	227	8.35
To Robinson	40	181	8.15
H. E. Mallory & Bro. to Allerton	59	203	8.25
To Allerton	99	186	8.20
To White & Co.	48	208	8.25
To White & Co.	47	193	8.25
To Halsted & Co.	73	165	8.20
To Tilden	39	202	8.20
George Adams & Co. to Sherman	39	230	8.25
To Plant	42	232	8.25
To Robinson	27	184	8.20
To Robinson	28	202	8.20
To Robinson	25	165	8.20
To Robinson	49	182	8.20
To Robinson	21	187	8.20
To Armour & Co.	30	301	8.30
To Kelley	37	240	8.40
To Kelley	41	232	8.40
To Kelley	21	260	8.40
Horine Bros. & Co. to Tabor	90	192	8.25
To Brown	42	216	8.30
To Orvis	42	286	8.35
To Gillett	40	184	8.20
To Crane	58	200	8.27½
Martin Bros. to White & Co.	74	207	8.25
To Orvis	45	278	8.35
To Fowler Bros.	33	194	8.20
To Orvis	28	270	8.35
To Swartz	20	280	8.80
Bunker & Cochran to White & Co.	67	188	8.25
Harpole & Lott to Armour & Co.	29	203	8.40
To Armour & Co.	24	261	8.00
Ingwersen Bros. to Tabor	50	187	8.25
To Sherman	65	212	8.25
To Armour & Co.	44	226	8.35
To Murphy	46	196	8.10
To Googins	32	233	8.40
To Googins	39	251	8.50

SHEEP—Were firmer and unchanged. There was a good demand both from the home and Eastern trade, and the larger part of the supply was taken. Common to good sold at $4.75@5.75, and choice to extra at $6.25@7.25.

SHEEP SALES.

	No.	Av.	Price.
George Adams & Co. to Hollis	81	99	$5.62½
Conover & Hall to Condon	89	81	5.50
Hall, Patterson & Co. to McGraw	100	80	5.00
Bensleys, W. & B. to Callahan	84	72	4.80
H. E. Mallory & Bros. to Hershy	97	86	5.75
To Hershy	99	86	5.75
Gregory, Cooley & Co. to Hershy	404	95	6.50
Alaxander, Cassell & Co. to O'Connell	89	99	6.25
McDonald, March & Co. to Hollis	159	110	7.25
H. Green & Co. to Hershy	70	88	5.62½
Strader, Wadsworth & H. to Hershy	65	92	6.35

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 5.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,076, against 2,490 same time last week; quality generally fair; demand moderate; trade slow at a decline of ¼c from Monday's rates. A couple of car-loads of rough Missouri steers at 8½c; a few choice selections at 11½@12c; fully three-quarters of the offerings sold at 9½@10½c, including fat steers, 1,300 lbs, at 10½@10¾c.

SHEEP—Receipts yesterday and to-day 3,820, against 2,570 same time last week; market steady; firm and unchanged; 6½@8½c for common to prime; most sales at 7@8c.

SWINE—Receipts for two days 6,060, against 8,290 same time last week; none offered alive.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., April 5.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 501 head, or 17 cars through stock, and 16 for this market, making 1,326 for 2 days; supply fair; trade very dull, and prices full ¼c off all round; best, $5.75@6.00; medium to good, $5.10@5.60; common to fair, $4.25@4.85; stockers scarce, $3.25@4.00; bulls scarce; $3.25@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 4,285 head; 4,730 for 2 days; Yorkers, $8.25@8.40; Philadelphias, $9.00@9.25.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 3,600 head; 8,200 for 2 days; selling at $4.25@7.25.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 5.—CATTLE—Less active, and prices declined ¼@½c; very best, 5¾@6c; first quality, 4¾@5½c; medium or good fair quality, 4¼@4¾c; ordinary thin steers, oxen, and cows, 3½@4c; most sales 4½@5½c. Receipts, 1,415; sales, 1,362.

HOGS—Good fat hogs in fair demand; others slow; range, 10½@10¾c. Receipts, 5,677.

SHEEP—Fairly active and unchanged; rates range at 4@7½c. Receipts, 2,028.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 646; total for week, 8,058; market slow; prices a shade weaker; sales, 60 cars.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,000; total for week, 14,600; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,200; total for week, 8,800; market slow; Yorkers medium to selected, $8.35@8.50; heavy, $8.65.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 5.—HOGS—Light shipping, $7.30@7.60; Yorkers, $7.65@8.10; packing, $8.25@8.50.

CATTLE—Quiet and weak; little doing; prime to choice native shipping steers, $5.00@5.50; fair to good do, $4.50@4.75; pony steers, $4.00@4.50; fair to good native cows, $3.50@3.75; native stockers, $2.75@4.00; native feeders, $4.00@4.50.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—HOGS—Dull; common to good light, $7.25@8.25; fair to medium heavy, $8.35@8.60; receipts, 1,400; shipments, 1,000.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 5—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 24s; No. 2, 22s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 8d; spring, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 10d; club, No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s 2d. Corn—26s@26s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork—87s 6d. Lard, 61s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, April 5—Latest.—COTTON—Tending down; 6 9-16@6 11-16d; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export, and 5,000 American.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, average, 9s 10d@10s 2d; do club, 10s 2d@10s 9d; red Western spring No. 2 to No. 1, 8s@9s 9d; winter red Western No. 2 to No. 1, 9s 8d@10s. Flour—Western canal, 22s@24s. Corn—New Western mixed, 26s@26s 3d; old Western mixed, 29s. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d. Barley—American, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 39s 6d@40s.

CLOVER SEED—American, 63@69s.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess pork, 87s 6d; prime mess beef, 90s. Lard—American, 61s 9d. Cheese—Fine American, 62s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 53s 6d; short do, 55s 6d.

TALLOW—Fine American, 42s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 8s 6d@9s 6d; refined, 11s 3d@11s 9d.

RESIN—Common, 4s 9d@5s; pale, 16s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—25s@25s 6d.

LONDON, April 5—6 p. m.—Business on the Stock Exchange closed dull, but the depression was less marked than in the forenoon.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2¾, being ¾ below the Bank of England rates.

CONSOLS—Money, 94 11-16; account, 94 13-16.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—'65s, 106½; '67s, 108½; 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 102; Erie, 18; preferred, 29.

REFINED PETROLEUM—10s 9d@11s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—24s 7d.

PARIS, April 5.—RENTES—67f 17½c.

FRANKFORT, April 5.—UNITED STATES BONDS—New 5s, 102.

ANTWERP, April 5.—PETROLEUM—31s 9d.

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—Cotton—Demand light; sales, 1,900 bales; prices irregular; generally easier; ordinary to strict ordinary, 8½@9½c; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 10@10½c; low middling to strict low middling, 11½@12c; middling to strict middling, 12¾@13¼c; good middling, 13½@13¾c. Receipts, net, 5,399 bales; gross, 5,424; exports to the Continent, 7,050; coastwise, 2,726; stock, 236,262.

MOBILE, April 5.—Cotton nominal; middlings, 12½c; net receipts, 273 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,510; coastwise, 139; sales, 250.

CHARLESTON, April 5.—Cotton lower; middlings, 12½@12¾c; net receipts, 390 bales; sales, 500.

GALVESTON, April 5.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 12½c; net receipts, 542 bales; exports, coastwise, 512; sales, 990.

SAVANNAH, April 5.—Cotton dull; middlings, 12 13-16c; net receipts, 407 bales; exports, coastwise, 593; sales, 31.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 5.—There was an improved undertone in trade, and more activity in some departments. Jobbing branches were fairly active. Cotton goods were in moderate demand and steady. Fancy and shirting prints were in better request from first hands, and are jobbing freely at low prices. Dress goods were in moderate demand. Woolens continued sluggish. Foreign goods were quiet.

CLEVELAND PETROLEUM MARKET.

CLEVELAND, April 5.—Petroleum unchanged; quiet; standard white, 110 test, 11½c; prime white, 150 test, 12½c cash car-lots.

PITTSBURG PETROLEUM MARKET.

PITTSBURG, April 5.—Petroleum dull; crude, $2.20@2.22½ at Parker's; refined, 14½c, Philadelphia delivery.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 5.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; slightly in buyers' favor; sales of 1,600 bu good rejected spring to arrive from Buffalo at $1.11. The following quotations are more or less nominal: $1.02@1.11 for rejected spring; $1.07@1.15 for ungraded spring; $1.12@1.14 for No. 3 Chicago; $1.13@1.25 for No. 3 Milwaukee; $1.21@1.25 for No. 2 Chicago; $1.22@1.25 for No. 2 Northwestern; $1.26@1.28 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.30@1.37 for No. 1 spring; $1.20@1.38 for winter red Western; $1.25@1.45 for amber do; and $1.35@1.50 for white Western. Rye scarce and firm at 86@88c for Western, 93@95c for State, and 90@92c for Canada in bond; sales of 8,000 bu Western for first half June at 86c. Barley dull and declining; sales of 2,000 bu No. 1 Canada at $1.08. Corn very scarce; a shade firmer; sales of 16,000 bu at 67½c for no grade mixed, 68½c for ungraded and graded new Western mixed, and 69c nominal for old Western mixed. Oats dull; sales of 23,000 bu at 43@47c for mixed Western and State, and 45@50c for white Western and State, including New York at 46c.

PROVISIONS—Middles quiet at 12½@13½c for long clear. Lard heavy; sales of 100 tcs at $14.15 for prime steam; at the first call for April, $14.10 was bid and $14.15 asked; for May sales of 750 tcs at $14.25; for June 250 tcs sold at $14.35; for July $14.42½ was bid and $14.50 asked; and for August $14.60 was bid and $14.70 asked.

WHISKY—Market firmer; sales of 100 brls at $1.12, 50 brls at $1.12½, and last evening 50 brls at $1.12 per gallon.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Market quiet and unchanged; fair to good refining quoted at 7½@7¾c; prime at 8½c; and white Havana at 9@10½c. Coffee—Market firm; fair demand; Rio quoted at 16@19c in gold, and Maracaibo at 16½@19c in gold.

TALLOW—Rules steady; in moderate demand; quoted at 8⅞@8 15-16c for prime.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 5.—COTTON—Market dull; 13⅛@13 9-16c; futures closed firm; April, 13 9-32@13 5-16c; May, 13 15-32@13½c; June, 13 28-32@13¾c; July, 13 29-32@13 15-16c; August, 14@14 1-16c; September, 13 13-16@13 15-16c; October, 13 11-16@13¾c; November, 13½@13 17-32c; December, 13½@13 9-16c.

FLOUR—Market dull; prices of low grades in buyers' favor; receipts, 11,000 brls; No. 2, $3.00@3.75; super State and Western, $4.20@4.60; common to good extra, $5.00@5.30; good to choice, $5.35@5.70; white wheat extra, $5.75@7.75; extra Ohio, $5.00@7.00; St. Louis, $5.40@9.00; Minnesota patent process, $6.50@9.50. Rye flour firm; $4.15@5.20.

CORN-MEAL—Dull; slightly in buyers' favor; Western, $2.70@3.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 25,000 bu; opened dull, in buyers' favor; closed more steady; little better export demand; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.22@1.26; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.29; No. 1 spring, $1.36@1.38; No. 3 spring, $1.12@1.13; ungraded do, $1.10@1.17; rejected do, $1.10@1.11; no grade do, $1.13. Rye scarce and firm; Western, 86@88c; State, 93@95c; Canada, in bond, 90@92c. Barley—Market dull; two bay, $1.02; No. 1 Canada, $1.08. Malt quiet and heavy. Corn—Receipts, 11,000 bu; opened better; closed quiet but firm; mixed, no grade, 67½c; do steamer, 68c; do graded, 68@68½c. Oats unchanged; receipts, 26,000 bu.

HAY—Steady; shipping, 75@80c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio cargoes quiet but firm; cargoes, 16@19c in gold; jobbing, 16@20c in gold. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice unchanged; moderate demand.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; refined, 15c; cases, 18½@21½c; naphtha nominal.

TALLOW—Unsettled; 8¾@8⅞c.

STRAINED RESIN—Steady; $1.77½@1.85.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Heavy; 40½c.

EGGS—Firm; State and Pennsylvania, 16½c; Western, 15@16½c.

LEATHER—Dull; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light middles and heavy weights, 22@25c; California do, 21@24c; common do, 21@25c.

WOOL—Dull and nominal; domestic fleece, 35@57c; pulled, 25@42c; unwashed, 13@30c; Texas, 18@30c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—New mess, $23.20@23.35 June. Cut meats—Western quiet; long clear middles, Western, 12½c; do city, 13½c. Lard heavy; opened and closed firm; prime steam, $14.15@14.15¾ cash; $14.22½@14.27½ May; $14.35@14.40 June; $14.50 July.

BUTTER—Firm; old Western, 17@35c; do State, 20@38c; new, 30@42c.

CHEESE—Quiet; 6@13c.

WHISKY—Firmer; $1.12@1.12½.

METALS—Manufactured copper quiet but steady; new sheathing, 31c; ingot lake firm; $22.75@23.00. Iron—Scotch pig quiet but steady at 28½@32½c; American pig-iron quiet and unchanged; Russia sheeting, 11½@12c in gold. Nails firm; cut, $2.75@2.85; clinch, $4.50@5.25; horse-shoe, No. 8, 20@25c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—COTTON—Lower; middling, 12½c; low middling, 11½c; good ordinary, 10½c.

FLOUR—Steady and firm; medium grades of fall extras higher, with the demand in excess of the supply; superfine fall, $3.25@4.00; extra fall, $4.25@4.75; double extra fall, $4.75@5.25; treble extra fall, $5.50@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and irregular; No. 2 red winter, $1.49@1.50 bid cash and April; No. 3 red fall, $1.35½@1.36½ bid. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 45@45½c cash and April; 44½@45c for May. Oats—Market dull; 34½c bid; strictly fresh, 33c bid April; sales at 35½c May. Rye higher; No. 2, 65c. Barley steady and firm; No. 2 spring, $1.00@1.10; Canada, $1.15@1.25.

WHISKY—Dull and heavy; holders, in order to sell, seem willing to make concessions; $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market dull; $23.00 asked; not in salable order; $22.75. Lard nominally unchanged; $13.75. Bulk-meats inactive and lower; shoulders, 8½@8¾c; clear rib, 11½@11¾c; clear, 12@12½c. Bacon—Market easier; shoulders, 9½c; clear rib, 12¾@13c; clear, 13½@13¾c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 5,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—SUGAR—Quiet; common, 6½c; fair, 7¼@7½c; prime to strictly prime, 7¾@7⅞c; choice, 8½c.

MOLASSES—Quiet and steady; fermenting, common, 25@30c; prime, 41c; strictly prime and choice, 47@48c; prime to choice reboiled, 48@52c.

FLOUR—Good demand and firm; superfine, $3.75@4.00; XX, $4.25@4.50; XXX, $4.62½@6.00; choice and family, $6.25@7.50.

CORN-MEAL—Dull; $2.40.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and firmer; mixed, 55@56c; white, 57@58c; yellow, 60c. Oats steady; 42@46c.

BRAN—Dull; 65c.

HAY—Dull; prime, $16.00; choice, $21.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $24.00@24.25. Dry salt meats dull, 8¾@9c; 12¼@12½c. Bacon dull; 10c; 13½@13¾c. Hams dull, 14½c. Lard in good demand; tierce refined, 14½c; keg, 15c.

RICE—Active; common to prime Louisiana, 5½@6½c.

COFFEE—Firm; ordinary to prime, 15½@18½c.

WHISKY—Dull; rectified, $1.10@1.12.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—FLOUR—Firm; demand fair; prices unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but firm; No. 2 Western red, $1.43@1.45; Pennsylvania red, $1.50@1.53. Corn fairly active and firm; Western mixed, 63½@64c. Oats quiet and steady; Western white, 45@48c; Western mixed, 40@43c. Rye steady and firm; quiet; 80@82c.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm. Pork, $23.00@23.25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9@9½c; clear rib, 12½@12¾c loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 10½c; clear rib, 13½c; hams, 15@16c. Lard steady and firm; refined, 14½c; crude, none offering.

BUTTER—Scarce and strong; Western extras, 38@40c; firsts, 35@37c.

PETROLEUM—A shade firmer; quiet; crude, 8½c; refined, 14½@14¾c.

COFFEE—Strong and quiet; business restricted by the firmness of holders; Rio cargoes, 16@19c; jobbing, 16½@20c.

WHISKY—Quiet and firm at $1.13.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—FLOUR—Quiet; Minnesota extra family, $5.75@6.50; Pennsylvania do, $6.25@6.50; high grades and patent $7.25@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat steady demand; Pennsylvania red, $1.50; amber, $1.51@1.54; Western sprouted, common to fair, $1.03@1.10. Rye, 82c. Corn, demand active and prices have advanced; yellow, 65c; white, 64c; sail, 64c; steam, 61c. Oats more active; white, 46@50c; mixed, 44c. Barley moving freely; Canada, $1.00@1.15; four-rowed State, 90c; two-rowed State, 70@75c; Western, 60@65c.

SEEDS—Clover, 16@17½c; timothy and flax unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firmly held; crude, 11½c; refined, 14½c.

WHISKY—Western held at $1.14.

BUTTER—New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 40@42c; firsts, 32@37c; Western extras, 35@38c; firsts, 28@32c; Western rolls, 30@34c.

EGGS—Firm; Pennsylvania, New York State, and Delaware, fresh, 16c; Western fresh, 15@16c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—COTTON—Dull and lower; 12½c.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; red, $1.15@1.30. Corn in fair demand; 50@51c. Oats quiet and steady; 36@43c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley fair and firmer; No. 2 spring, $1.12@1.15.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $23.00. Lard quiet and steady; steam, 13¾c; kettle, 14¼@14½c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, 8½@8¾c; clear rib, 12c cash, 12½c buyer May, 12½c bid buyer first half month of July; clear, 12½c. Bacon steady; fair demand; 9½@9¾c; 13@13½c.

WHISKY—Higher; $1.07.

BUTTER—Quiet and weak; prime to choice, 30@33c; fair, 25@28c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., April 5.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; lower rates; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.37; No. 3 do, $1.26; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.28½; amber Michigan, $1.25½ May; $1.27½ June; held at $1.30 for No. 2; amber Michigan, $1.08; No. 2 red winter, $1.28; No. 3 red, $1.12. Corn fair and firm; high mixed, 53c; May, 52c; June, 51c; low mixed, 52½c; no grade, 52½c; damaged, 50c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 36c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 61,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 81,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 5.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn firm; 72@75c for mixed and yellow. Oats firm; 47@51½c for mixed and No. 2 white; 44@48c for rejected; 54@56c for No. 1 white.

WOOL—No improvement in the market; manufacturers purchasing lots as wanted; buyers in good standing can purchase on favorable terms. Stocks are but moderate for the season, but holders are disposed to close up as fast as possible, as there is no prospect of a favorable change, and new wool is near at hand; X, XX, and XXX Pennsylvania, 42@47c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 40@41c; super and X pulled, 30@48c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 5.—GRAIN—Wheat a shade lower; closing quiet at $1.12½ for No. 1; $1.03½ for No. 2; $1.07½ for seller May; $1.08½ for seller June; 93c for No. 3. Corn firm; 47½c for No. 2. Oats steady; 32½c for No. 2. Rye quiet; 70c for No. 1. Barley nominal at 85c.

MARINE.

ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, April 5.—CLEARED—Edwin Walker, Lemont, 22 m ft lumber; prop Montauk, Lockport, 3,600 bu wheat; Phoenix, Lockport, 5,150 bu wheat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HOPE, Ont., April 5.—The schrs Mary Ann Lydon, Ariel, Western, and Eliza White left for Oswego this afternoon, loaded with grain. The harbor is quite clear of ice.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, April 5.—Twenty-two steamers, twenty-three sailing vessels, and fifty-seven barges, which wintered here, in addition to twelve steamers and ten vessels at Garden Island and Portsmouth, are being equipped for the opening of navigation.

THE SAULT CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., April 5.—The Board of Control have received a dispatch from the Superintendent of the St. Mary's Ship Canal, that he has succeeded in pumping the canal out,—it being the first time since its construction,—and the new gates are now in, ready for the opening of navigation. It will be open on or before the 25th day of April. The toll-rates for this season will be 2½ cents per ton.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., April 5.—The steamer Evening Star arrived up from Detroit to-night, being the first boat. Considerable ice on Lake St. Clair was encountered. An ice-bridge prevents entrance to Lake Huron, the bridge extending 20 miles from the mouth of the river. The steamer Holland left Marine City for Detroit to-day.

BUSINESS CARDS.

THOS. WATTSON & SONS,
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Trinidad Asphaltum, Crude & Refined, by the cargo or in lots to suit. Regular vessels for the West India ports.

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BALTIMORE. [illegible]

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Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., April 5.—At noon to-day Father Halligan, of St. Mary's Church, died suddenly and unexpectedly. He preached Sunday, and was in good health, but Monday he was taken down with what seemed a slight illness, but which terminated in his death. Father Halligan was very much esteemed throughout this Diocese, and his loss will be a severe one to the Church.

Mrs. W. T. Dowdall, wife of W. T. Dowdall, of the *National Democrat*, died this afternoon. Mrs. Dowdall has been an invalid for some time, but strong hopes were entertained of her recovery up to to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 5.—Capt. Morgan L. Gage, one of the pioneers of the Saginaw Valley, died in this city to-day, aged 69. Capt. Gage was a native of Troy, N. Y., moved to Detroit in 1819, was a member of the Brady Guards, and commanded a company raised in Detroit in the Mexican War. He came to the Saginaws in 1849. During the late War he raised and commanded for one year Company A, Fourteenth Michigan Infantry. He was universally esteemed, and leaves a large circle of warm friends.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 5.—This morning John Madison, a colored man, residing about 7 miles from here, was found dead on the road just outside of the city. An open knife lay beside him, and his boots and shoes were removed. There were no marks of violence on his person. The Coroner's jury adjourned till to-morrow, in hopes of obtaining evidence to show whether it were murder or natural death.

PARIS, April 5.—Mr. Home, the prominent Spiritualist, died suddenly Saturday, while traveling on the railway from St. Petersburg to Berlin.

BEECHER.

The Brooklyn Congregational Association Consider His Case—Dr. Budington Makes a Proposition.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The annual meeting of the New York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Ministers began this morning. The organization was effected by the choice of the Rev. George Whipple, Moderator. Only about twenty persons were present when the meeting opened, and among others were the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the Rev. Henry M. Storrs, the Rev. Mr. Whittemore, the Rev. Mr. Halliday, the Rev. Dr. Budington, the Rev. Lyman Abbott. The Committee of five appointed to report what measures are necessary, if any, in regard to the great scandal, being ready to report, members of the press were excluded. The motion for an executive session received several negative votes, Mr. Beecher being among the number. The report of the Committee was read. It was not very long, and is understood to state that while there is a grave need of a thorough investigation of the whole subject-matter of the scandal, the difficulty of carrying on two or more investigations at the same time is fully realized, and, therefore, it is recommended that the Association wait until the plan devised by the Advisory Council expires by limitation, or until the prospect of an ecclesiastical investigation is less marked before taking any further steps.

The report created some excitement, and a sharp debate ensued, in which Mr. Beecher took a prominent part, speaking in a strong and forcible manner. Among other things he said he wanted this trial to be the last one. He alone of all men knew the truth, and he knew that he was innocent. There was nothing which he had to dread from the closest scrutiny. He wanted evidence pressed against him so strongly as to satisfy his brothers, Budington and Storrs, and with them the multitude of doubters. He wanted men appointed on the Committee, which it was proposed should assist the Commission, who were the most unsatisfied as to the efforts which had been made at the investigation heretofore, and he besought Dr. Budington that he would leave no stone unturned which would give any light to aid the Commission in its labors. He wanted the members of the Association to come in and help to take up every shred of evidence against him. He stood on his own innocence, and the members of the Association, of all others, ought to come to his help and demonstrate to the world his innocence or guilt.

The following preamble and resolution is understood to have been offered by Dr. Budington:

WHEREAS, The Church of the Andover Theological Seminary has proposed to Plymouth Church to unite with them in calling a Mutual Council to investigate the accusations made against the moral character of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; and

WHEREAS, As this metohd is in accordance with the principles of Congregational polity, and is the only one that promises to give peace to our church, and as an impartial and satisfactory examination in the case of Mr. Beecher; therefore,

Resolved, That this Association approve the action of the Church of the Theological Seminary at Andover, and instruct the Committee to await the application made by the Andover Church, and take such action thereafter as shall be deemed expedient in preparing their final report to the Association.

Recess.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, April 5.—A meeting of the Eastern stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was held at the Parker-House to-day, and discussed matters which are expected to come before a special meeting of the stockholders of the corporation to be held in Chicago on the 14th inst., to act upon a revision of the by-laws, and especially with reference to regulating the action of the Board of Directors in regard to leases and extensions, as indicated in the last annual report. William Minot was chosen Chairman, and George B. Chase Secretary. J. M. Forbes and others expressed themselves in favor of exercising extreme caution in the management of the corporation. Mr. Forbes submitted a code of by-laws which included the following section relating to the subject under discussion.

The Board shall refer with due notice to the stockholders for confirmation of all extensions of their own road, of leases, or purchase of other roads, or parts of roads, whenever, in their opinion, it can be done without serious injury to the interest of the Company, but, in case of such urgency that the Board deem immediate action necessary, they may, with the written approval of nine members of the Board, make such extensions in any one year as in their judgment will not involve in the aggregate over $150,000 of annual interest or rental.

Robert Harris, President of the road, addressed the meeting, explaining the reasons for obtaining control of some of the roads connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, and pronounced it in a very successful condition—in fact, he said, the success of the corporation was almost without a parallel in this country. The form of by-law quoted above, and submitted by Mr. Forbes, was adopted. A motion to declare dividends quarterly instead of semi-annually was negatived, and the meeting dissolved.

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 5.—The parties interested in the case of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette against the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington, which is set for hearing Thursday morning before Judge Drummond, left for Chicago this afternoon. President Ingalls and Supt. Barringer, with Judge Hoadly, of Cincinnati, and Baker, Hord, and Hendricks, of Indianapolis, represent the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Company. President Heath, with Messrs Pierce and Falley, constituting the managing directors with Huff, McDonald, and Butler, of Indianapolis, L. Baird, and Son, and Robert Jones, of Lafayette, represent the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Company. The case involves the right of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Company to cross the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette track 4 miles southeast of Lafayette and condemn their property for right of way from the crossing into Lafayette. The case is an appeal from Judge Gresham's court at Indianapolis, he having granted an injunction in favor of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Road against the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Road two weeks ago. The State courts refused to grant an injunction, and the L., M. & B. party claim that the United States Court has no jurisdiction.

POOLING THE WESTERN ROADS.

There is a scheme in foot among the Western railroads which, if carried out, will undoubtedly prove very disastrous to the mercantile and shipping interests of the West. The scheme is none less than to pool all the Western roads on the same basis as the Eastern pool. This, of course, would stop all competition, and the roads could charge as high rates as they chose to put on the goods to be shipped. Such a combination would prove far more injurous than the pool of the roads leading to the East, as to and from the Western points there is no lake competition as there is to and from the East. A meeting of the managers of the various Western roads will be held in Cincinnati to consider this subject. There is, however, but little likelihood that this scheme will be carried to a successful issue. There are a number of roads which look unfavorably upon this movement, and will not join it unless some extraordinary inducements are held out to them. Then there are the bankrupt cross-lines who cannot very well join a movement of this kind, and the Receivers are not likely to go into it. It is stated that the whole matter has been engineered by Col. Thomas Scott, in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This fact alone should deter Western roads from going into a movement of this kind, as Mr. Scott has never yet show a great anxiety to benefit Western roads or Western interests.

POLITICAL ECONOMY IN CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, April 5.—The subject of allowing provincial railway-contractors to equip Canadian lines with American-built engines and cars is the talk of the city. A motion was made at the City Council last night to the effect that Quebec, Montreal, and other towns are interested to the extent of $5,000,000, or half the value of the Montreal, Ottawa & Western Railway and the North Shore Railway, and that the agreement with the contractors was that the equipments of these roads should be manufactured in this province, whereas the contract for rolling-stock to the amount of a million and a half has been given to United States firms, and it was resolved that, as the breach of contract had taken place, the corporations interested are no longer bound by the agreement.

Copies of the resolution are to be sent to the Councils of Ottawa, Quebec, Three Rivers, etc., for their opinion. A deputation of the City Council this afternoon proceeded to Longueuil to remonstrate with the Provincial Premier against sending money out of this country for the purchase of rolling stock for the Montreal, Ottawa & Western Railway and the North Shore Railway.

THE IOWA POOL.

The Iowa pool, consisting of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, have been fighting the Chicago & Alton Railroad on the California business ever since this line has established a route to Omaha in competition with the above roads. The result of the fight was that the through rates from New York to California has been unusually low during the last six months, and the pro rata of the Chicago roads has amounted to little more than nothing. The pool lines have at length become tired of the fight, and have buried the hatchet. At a meeting held yesterday it was decided to admit the Alton road into full fellowship, and let bygones be bygones. Consequently the rates have been restored to ante-war figures.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Mr. W. R. Ackerman, General Auditor of the Illinois Central Railroad, furnishes THE TRIBUNE with the following statement of the estimated earnings of his road for the month ending March 31, 1876:

	Illinois.	Iowa.	Whole Line. Total.
Freight	$250,429.00	$95,451.00	$354,880.00
Passengers	100,588.30	44,945.35	145,533.65
Miscellaneous	99,600.00	5,580.00	105,080.00
Total	$450,617.30	$145,976.35	$605,493.65
ACTUAL EARNINGS FOR THE CORRESPONDING MONTH OF 1875.			
Freight	$269,761.02	$106,998.79	$376,759.81
Passengers	100,586.54	33,473.90	133,010.44
Miscellaneous	79,135.78	6,612.47	85,748.25
Total	$449,483.34	$146,085.16	$595,518.50

PEACE.

There is a prospect that the war which has been going on for some time past between the Chicago and St. Louis roads on the business to Missouri river points and places beyond will come to a termination in a short time. The managers of the various lines have gone to St. Louis, where a meeting will be held to-day and matters adjusted. Of course, this action will terminate the present low tariffs to those points, and shippers will have hereafter the satisfaction of paying the high rates prevailing before the trouble occurred to points on the Missouri River.

CASUALTIES.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

SALT LAKE, April 5.—This afternoon about 5 o'clock this city was thrown into consternation by three terrible explosions succeeding each other at intervals of a few seconds. People rushed into the streets in terror, horses ran away, and consternation reigned supreme. Windows were blown in, doors blown from their hinges, chimneys blown down, and many buildings badly injured. The cause of this terrible explosion and shaking was not known until an immense volume of smoke was seen rising from Arsenal Hill, immediately north of the city. Upon this hill were four powder-magazines, one of Walker Bros., agents of the California Powder Company, containg one-and-a-half car-loads of powder; one of Walker Bros., for the Oriental Powder Company, containing half a car-load of powder; one of Zion's Co-operative Institution for the Hazard Powder Company, containing 10 tons of powder; and one of Ben Jennings for the Dupont Powder Company, containing 14 tons of powder. All exploded. There were no buildings very close to the magazines. A flouring-mill and the Water-Works buildings on City Creek were riddled with boulders. Immense boulders fell, crashing through buildings throughout the city, some falling a mile distant. There were three men at work at one of these magazines. All that can be found of them are small pieces of flesh, the largest piece being a portion of a foot in a boot. Their names are not known. Mrs. Vannatta, in the Nineteenth Ward, was struck by a boulder and killed. Joseph Radden, a boy in the Twentieth Ward, was struck by a boulder and killed. Quite a number of other persons were injured, and perhaps other deaths may occur. One lady died from fright. The cause of the explosion cannot be ascertained. It is claimed the men at work were smoking. Others state some persons fired a shot into one of the magazines. An immense amount of glass was broken throughout the city. The damage to glass alone will probably be near $50,000.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 5—10 p. m.—Two boys, one named Richardson, and a son of Archie Hill, went after stock this morning, taking their guns. Enough of their remains have been found near the magazine to identify them. One of their hands was found clutching a duck. It is now supposed they had fired into the magazine, causing the explosion. It is stated that no men were at work on the magazines.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 5.—The river has risen one inch, and is now 34 feet 11 inches, or half an inch above the flood of 1874 and 11 inches above that of last August, and the general impression among river men is that it will rise a foot yet, which will put it above the highest water known.

The Little Rock Railroad Company has chartered the steamers Osceola and Ella to run to Madison and connect with their road until the flood subsides. The steamers will leave Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—A meeting of planters of St. Mary's Parish was held to-day, for the purpose of devising ways and means to prevent an overflow in that section. A committee of three was appointed to raise funds to defray the expenses of an agent to inspect the levees affecting that section, and for work and repairs. Thomas J. Foster was appointed as said agent.

A DELECTABLE EXPERIENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 5.—L. W. Rundlett and Albert Starkey, young men attached to the City Engineer corps, traversed the Minnesota sewer for making measurements to-day. Raising themselves at a manhole to rest and make entries in their field-book, they noticed the smell of gas, which instantly exploded from contact from the candles which they carried. The hair and eyelashes of both were entirely burned off. Their faces and necks were badly burned and clothes set on fire. Rolling in the sewer-water they extinguished the fire and then crawled in the dark 400 feet and out of an open manhole, when they were conveyed home.

FOUND DEAD.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 5.—A man named Frank Adams was found in a house at Porter's wood-yard, 7 miles north of the city, on the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, with a broken neck. He is supposed to have been dead since Saturday.

THE MOULTON-BEECHER CASE.

NEW YORK, April 5.—In the suit of Frank Moulton against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the demurrer of the defendant has been sustained, with leave to the plaintiff to amend his complaint within twenty days, on payment of costs.

POLITICAL.

(Continued from the Second Page.)

ture "A Methodist," is made the excuse by the Chicago correspondent of the *Central Illinoisan* (one Parker, a Grain-Inspector) to chaw up the aforesaid "bogus" Methodist, because in that article facts are stated that cannot be disproven, showing that the Methodists, as an organization, do not indorse Beveridge, and, not having exhausted the vials of his wrath on him, proceeds to finish up the job he has undertaken for Beveridge by a tirade on THE TRIBUNE and its course in the present campaign, which he asserts "has been a source of mortification to the Republicans in Chicago and throughout the State." We would like to ask this pretended reflector of the feeling of the Republicans of this State, In what way? Because THE TRIBUNE has refused to wink at corruption in high places, and indorsed Secretary Bristow in his unflinching campaign against fraud? Because THE TRIBUNE has been the enemy of the Whisky Ring, and that in Chicago particularly? We have no doubt that many prominent Republicans in Chicago and elsewhere in the State have been mortified at the course THE TRIBUNE has taken, but in the same way that Belknap, Schenck, Boss Hesing & Co. have been,—by having their damnable frauds exposed to the public gaze. Is it because THE TRIBUNE has advocated the nomination of Republicans who stand above reproach?—such men as Blaine, Washburne, Hayes, and Cullom, and men who have not "mortified" the Republican party with their infernal corruption, stupidity, and imbecility? Is it because THE TRIBUNE does not acquiesce in Senator Logan's idea that he has a mortgage on this State and its appointments? If this is wherein THE TRIBUNE has offended, we know the sentiment of all the honest Republicans in this county, and, we feel, in the State, is for THE TRIBUNE to proceed with the "mortification" course until the name of the Republican party shall be burnished and made bright as in days gone by, when the immortal Lincoln and Yates, Wilson, Sumner, and Lovejoy, and that class of men, represented the people in the Executive chairs and council-rooms of the nation. Is it because the course of THE TRIBUNE has been in keeping with the sentiment expressed by that eminent and respected political scholar, George W. Curtis, that, in the Centennial campaign, "the man must be the platform"? If so, we say again that the better class of the Republican party, the respectable portion, whose hands have not been stained with blood-money, heartily indorse it in that course. And, in conclusion, would say to this gray-headed appointee of the accidental Governor, who spends his time writing dissertations on the political situation for country newspapers in the interest of his chief at Springfield, that we know his "ear-marks," and that he is a Methodist by profession, and that, if protesting against Logan and Beveridge, using the Church as a tool to further their selfish ends, makes one a "bogus" Methodist, in contradistinction to that class that favor such work, we want to be known as THAT "BOGUS" METHODIST.

ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY.

Cutting Down the Salaries of Employes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., April 5.—The economical wave has struck the State Penitentiary and swallowed that institution. At a special meeting of a majority of the Board of Commissioners, held at the prison yesterday afternoon, the salaries of employes, from Assistant-Deputy Warden down to the last recruit on the wall, were reduced 20 per cent. This is the second reduction they have suffered within a few months, and their pay previous to this was not a fair compensation for the services they performed. The reduction is due, ostensibly, to a decrease in the cost of living, but in reality to a lack of funds and financial embarrassment. Living is just as expensive here at present as it was one, two, or three years ago, and rents are as high now as they were then. The contraction affects men who barely made both ends meet before. If the Commissioners really wanted to economize and do the fair thing, they could have done so by reducing their own salaries in the same proportion, giving up their choice cigars and liquors, their expensive meetings at the Palmer House, and other perquisites, or resigning altogether, which would have been far better, as the Board is more ornamental than useful, and thereby saving $4,500 per annum to the State. They could have also dispensed with unnecessary improvements in the Warden House, which cost $1,200 or $1,500, and other improvements which were not required. The matter is looked upon here as a very thin electioneering dodge. The money thus saved is wanted, perhaps, as a Beveridge campaign fund. It is proper to say that Col. Noleman was not present at the meeting. There are 150 idle convicts in the Penitentiary, who are living on half rations.

FINANCIAL.

LA CROSSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LACROSSE, Wis., April 5.—Further investigation into the affairs of the defunct First National Bank of this city convinces our citizens that the game played on them has been one of the most barefaced on record. About three months ago the bank changed hands, G. M. Wheeler, of Chicago, becoming President. Wheeler coming to this city strongly recommended by such men as J. C. Gault and H. L. Palmer, of Milwaukee; Mr. Shuman, of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, and President Burroughs, of the Chicago University. No one took the trouble to ascertain if the letters were genuine and no one knows positively now. The plan of the man Wheeler has evidently been from the first to go through the bank for every dollar in sight, and his plan has been well carried out. Thus far the depositors are short about $140,000 with not 20 per cent of this amount in available assets on hand. Another fact cropped out to-day—that a number of business men have made notes and got discounts on the same, and that when the notes were due and they wanted an extension, they would be told that the paper was in Chicago, and that if a new note was made the extension would be granted, and the old note passed in on its receipt from Chicago. A number of these men now realize having in this way given two notes for one loan. The business men have generally escaped, the bulk of the shortage falling to the lot of widows, mechanics, laborers, and men of small means who have lost their all. Vice-President Stone was arrested in Chicago last night, but the general impression is that he is not really knowing to the frauds, but was merely used as a stool-pigeon by Wheeler. Fifteen thousand dollars in papers left in trust in Chicago have been found. A Receiver will soon be appointed. The Examiner is still at work overhauling things, and a report will soon be made public.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6—1 a. m.—For the Lake region, rising barometer, westerly winds and warmer, clear, or clearing weather.

For the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, southeast veering to cooler, northwest winds, rising barometer, and partly cloudy or clear weather.

BOSTON, April 5.—Reports from all points north and east indicate that the storm of yesterday was the severest of the season. The snow fell in parts of Maine and New Hampshire to the depth of 20 inches.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 5.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rain	We'ther
6:53 a. m.	29.78	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W., brisk		Fair.
11:18 a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W., brisk		Fair.
2:00 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W., brisk		Fair.
[illegible] p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W., fresh		Clear.
9:00 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W., fresh		Clear.
10:18 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W., fresh		Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 47. Minimum, [illegible].

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 5—Midnight.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W., gentle		Clear.
Bismarck	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm		Clear.
Breckinridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W., fresh		Clear.
Davenport	[illegible]	[illegible]	W., fresh		Clear.
Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm		Clear.
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W., fresh		Clear.
Escanaba	[illegible]	[illegible]	W., fresh		Clear.
Ft. Garry	[illegible]	[illegible]	W., fresh		Hazy.
Ft. Gibson	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W., light		Clear.
Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W., gentle		Clear.
LaCrosse	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W., fresh		Clear.
Leavenworth	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm		Clear.
Marquette	29.79	[illegible]	N. W., brisk	.06	Fair.
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	W., fresh		Clear.
Omaha	30.23	40	S. W., fresh		Clear.
St. Paul	30.03	[illegible]	S. W., fresh		Clear.
Pembina	29.61	34	S. W., fresh		Cloudy.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, April 5.—Considerable agitation is occasioned in religious circles in connection with the proceedings against the Rev. D. J. McDonnell, minister of St. Andrew's Church, by the Toronto Presbyterians. Mr. McDonnell recently preached a sermon in which he laid down doctrines concerning future punishment that conflict with teachings of the Presbyterian Church, and for which the Presbyterians are now calling him to account. The bigotry and narrow-mindedness of the faction who are disposed to push matters to a conclusion is generally condemned. It is thought that if they are determined to force a recantation, Mr. McDonnell is likely to start a free church on his own account.

The Irish Canadian Catholic organ of this province to-day has an article recommending the abandonment of St. Patrick's Day and other Irish national processions on the ground that they needlessly stir up strife, and prevent Irishmen of different creeds meeting for a common object.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 5.—With a view to securing an early adjournment, it was to-day decided to drop the insurance bill for this session. It would have caused a great debate in the Commons, and have been vigorously opposed in the Senate. Mr. Cartwright promises to pass the measure next session.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

At 5:45 yesterday morning the alarm was sent in from Box No. 414 caused by the discovery of fire in the two-story brick house, No. 284 South Leavitt street, owned and occupied by C. C. Jerome. The house wherein the fire originated was the centre of a block of six brick residences recently completed by J. J. Rundell. A high wind prevailed when the alarm first struck, and owing to delay in the arrival of the engines the flames spread and soon enveloped the entire block in flames, causing a second alarm to be sounded. The Department responded promptly to the requisitions made on their resources, but owing to the impassable condition of the streets in the vicinity where the fire was raging, the flames could not be checked. The Marshals stopped the early street-cars, and taking their horses essayed to get the engines near enough to play on the fire, but failed. At length a weak stream was played on the flames, but they had spent their force and gradually died out.

No. 276 in the row is owned and occupied by Israel Holmes, totally destroyed; insured for $1,700 in the Williamsburg City. H. Thomas owns and occupies No. 278, adjoining, and estimates his loss on the building and contents at $1,850. Insured for $1,700 in the German-American. No. 280 is an unoccupied house, owned by the Home Insurance and Packing Company of Texas. Total loss; insured for $1,700 in the German-American. No. 282, also unoccupied, owned by L. H. Bisbee. Total loss; insured for $1,700 in the Hartford Fire.

No. 284, wherein the fire was first discovered, was totally destroyed, but was insured for $1,700 in the German-American and $1,000 in the Royal Canadian. The furniture was insured for $3,000 in the latter Company.

No. 286, owned and occupied as a residence by Cynthia Rundell, met with a similar fate, with its contents. The building was insured in the National of Hartford, but the furniture was uninsured.

The cause of the fire is reported to be a defective flue, but this is denied by Sloan's Agency, and it was doubtless the work of an incendiary.

AT BENWOOD, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 5.—About 10 o'clock to-night a fire at Benwood, W. Va., completely destroyed the Benwood Nail Works, together with about 25,000 kegs of nails. Everything belonging to the works, including two factories, a forge, cooper shops, and store-houses were destroyed. Five hundred persons were thrown out of employment. Loss and insurance unknown, as it is impossible to get full particulars to-night.

AT GREAT FALLS, N. H.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., April 5.—A fire last night caused a loss of $55,000; insurance $20,000. B. D. Hill and a sister of Mrs. Cuzzons, of Boston, were burned to death.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5.—Postmaster-General Jewell left on the fast-mail train this morning, intending to go through to Chicago, inspecting the working of the fast-mail system.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 5.—Parties in the city to-day from Oskaloosa, Jefferson County, Kan., about 20 miles from Leavenworth, say that there is great excitement over the discovery of lead in that region. Of late many discoveries of this nature have been made in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—The injunction applied for a few days ago by the proprietors of the Missouri State Lottery, to restrain police authorities from interfering with their business pending the appeal of their cases to the Supreme Court, was refused to-day by the Circuit Court.

FISH CULTURE.

LOUISVILLE, April 5.—The Commissioners recently appointed by the Governor, McCreary, to consider the propriety of fish culture in Kentucky, met at the Galt House to-day and elected Pack Thomas, of Louisville, President, and Dr. S. W. Cumba, of Lancaster, Secretary. Much miscellaneous business was transacted, and a member deputized to visit other cities and examine the hatching-houses. It is proposed to deposit large quantities of spawn in Kentucky waters, and regulate fishing so that in a few years the million dollars which is paid annually by Kentucky to other States for fish will be kept at home.

THROWING COLD WATER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., April 5.—The volunteer fire brigade of this city presented a petition to the City Council a few days since praying that $600 be voted them towards purchasing additional uniforms. The petition was rejected yesterday. The Company ran a candidate for the office of Collector who offered to give one-half his commission towards purchasing the outfit, but he was defeated. They now complain that their services are not appreciated, and are loud in expression of their determination to resign in a body.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, April 5.—Steamships City of Paris and Mosel, from New York, and Atlas, from Boston, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Arrived, steamships Sueria, from Hamburg; Victoria, from Glasgow; and China, from Liverpool.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 5.—Spirits of turpentine dull at 36½c.

BASE-BALL.

MEMPHIS, April 5.—Base-ball: Louisvilles, 15; Memphis, 5.

BOOKS.

Books for Ladies.

Guide to Needle-Work, plain and fancy, embracing instructions for cutting and making under-clothing, and in embroidery and Berlin work. Illustrated with 167 engravings. Price, 50 cents.

Lady's Book of Crochet and Knitting contains several hundred new formulas in these employments. Price, 50 cents. For sale at retail by all dealers in books and trimmings. At wholesale, by N. E. News Co., Boston, American News Co., New York, and Western News Company, Chicago, or mailed on receipt of price, by J. HENRY SYMONDS, 66 Devonshire-st., Boston.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Gouch, Johnson & Elwell is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE W. GOUCH, LEAVITT, JOHNSON & LUSCH, D. ELWELL.

The undersigned, having purchased the interest of the retiring partners, will continue the business under the firm name of D. Elwell & Co. D. ELWELL.

In retiring from the Commission Business we desire to recommend our successors to the entire confidence of the trade. LEAVITT, JOHNSON & LUSCH, GEORGE W. GOUCH.

CHICAGO, April 5, 1876.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of FRENCH & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent, John C. French retiring. The business will be continued by William O. Smith, who will collect all accounts and pay all the indebtedness of the old firm.

JOHN C. FRENCH,
WILLIAM O. SMITH,
CHICAGO, April 1, 1876. 272 and 274 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

Wall St. Caricatures.

A New Book, 48 pages, containing 14 engraved illustrations, WITH INFORMATION FOR STOCK SPECULATORS; price, cloth covers, 10 cents; paper covers, FREE by mail.

TUMBRIDGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall-st., New York.

LEGAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1876.

All persons having claims against the Fourth National Bank of Chicago, Ill., are hereby notified to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, within three months, to Charles D. Sherman, Receiver, at the office of said bank in the City of Chicago, Ill.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

AMUSEMENTS.

McCORMICK MUSIC HALL.

GILMORE'S FAMOUS BAND AND Grand Concert Organization,

Of New York (on its way to San Francisco), will give TWO GRAND CONCERTS ONLY, On Thursday and Friday Evenings, April 6 and 7, 1876. The organization will include Miss EMMA C. THURSBY, the highly-gifted young American Prima Donna; Mr. J. LEVY, the greatest Cornet Player living; Mr. ADOLPH SOHST, the favorite Baritone. The Band will number Fifty Eminent Artists, including, as Soloist, Mr. M. ARBUCKLE, the celebrated American Cornet Player; Mr. E. A. LEFEBVRE, Saxophone; Mr. F. LETSCH, Trombone; Mr. CARL KEGEL, Clarinette; Mr. F. BRACHT, Flute; and other eminent soloists. The whole under the direction of Mr. P. S. GILMORE.

Popular Price: Admission all over the house, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured three days in advance at Lyon & Healy's music store.

THE COLISEUM.

TREMENDOUS HIT

of the wonderful SEGRIST MIDGETS who were received on their first appearance last evening with TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE, and universally acknowledged by all who saw them the finest gymnasts IN THE WORLD, either old or young. Considering their extreme youth, they being respectively 4, 7, and 9 years old, they are truly the WONDERS OF THE AGE, performing, as they do, the most difficult and daring feats with all the ease, finish, and grace of the oldest adults in the profession. Also Mons. Segrist's troupe of talking dogs, and an immense bill of other specialties. The finest show of the season.

Houses crowded nightly. Come early.
Admission, 25 cents.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, APRIL 6, 1876,
GALA LADIES' NIGHT.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
EDWARD COLEMAN,
In his renowned impersonation of
QUILP,

Dramatised from Charles Dickens' Celebrated Story, THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, including LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS; Rare Scenes by Strong, Exceptionally Strong Cast.

Previous to the Drama, a Glorious Star Olio. The LaRue Family, James Dalton, Sam Martin, Wm. A. Huntley, and Thos. J. Ryan. Prices as usual: 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c. Matinee Saturday.

Next week—Chas. Howard in Uncle Tom's Cabin.

M'CORMICK HALL.

Centennial Popular Concerts.

Opening Night, Thursday, April 13.

Miss Jessie Haskell, Miss Virginia DePelgrom, Mr. Ed Schultze, Messrs. Wm. Lewis, M. Eichham, N. Ledochowski. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets on sale Monday at Root & Sons' Music Company.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

F. B. WARDE,
THOMAS WHIFFEN, MISS ELLEN CUMMINS,
And all the Favorites, in the Comic Drama,
The Poor Girl's Diary,
And the Sparkling Comedietta,
A [illegible] AD SHOT.

Saturday Matinee—LEAP YEAR.
Monday—EDWIN BOOTH as RICHARD II. Seats can now be secured.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Unprecedented Success of J. E. LITTLE in his great character of
ROVING JACK.
Wednesday—Matinee and Evening—ROVING JACK.

MILLINERY.

SPRING STYLES MILLINERY.

124 STATE-ST.,
Two doors north of Madison.
WEBSTERS'.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A VALUABLE PATENT.

Owner going to Europe. New York, New England States, and Michigan sold. Goods are now being manufactured in Detroit, where every facility will be given for investigation. The State of Illinois alone will sell for more than I ask for my entire interest, and, taking ONE-HALF what I received for Michigan as a basis, the unsold territory would amount to over $50,000. Don't fail to investigate; it is one of the best chances ever offered for speculation. Must sell before May 1, for reason above given. Call on or address

J. COWMAN,
254 Woodward-av., Detroit, Mich.

SODA WATER APPARATUS,

For the manufacturing of Soda Water, Ginger Ale, Wines, Mineral Waters, Mead, Root Beer, etc. Also Bottling Machines, for corking and filling; Marble Dispensing Apparatus for the Counter, on new principles. Send for Catalogue with reports of judges on Apparatus.

WILLIAM GEE,
Cor. Elm and Franklin-sts., New York.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.

Its merits as a WASH BLUE have been fully tested and indorsed by thousands of housekeepers. Your grocer ought to have it on sale. Ask him for it.

D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor,
No. 223 North Second-st., Philadelphia.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

AMERICAN LINE,
SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Steamers of this Line have SUPERIOR CABIN ACCOMMODATIONS, and combine all the modern improvements. The Staterooms are extra large, and all "outside" rooms lighted from the side, and well ventilated.

RATES OF CABIN PASSAGE—$75 to $100 currency, according to location.

Steerage Passage at Lowest Rates.

Drafts on Europe in sums to suit.

Apply at the Company's Office, 138 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

J. H. MILNE, Western Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. [illegible]

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. [illegible] OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct. [illegible]

INMAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
Carrying the Mails between
EUROPE AND AMERICA.

For passage, apply at Company's Office 32 S. Clark-st., Chicago. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. West. Ag't.

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

White Star Mail Line.

To and from Europe and America. Rates as low as by any other first-class line. Office, 120 East Randolph-st., Chicago. ALFRED LAGERGREN, General Western Agent. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
aOmaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aFreeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
aFreeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
bGreen Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMadison & Elroy Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bMarquette Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bGeneva Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
bGeneva Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday Ex. †Saturday and Sunday Ex. ‡ Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

and Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via main line	6:10 a. m.	6:10 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	9:15 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
Atlantic Express	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Michigan Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	10:20 p. m.	5:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Through Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin and Minnesota Night Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria and Keokuk Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Ex. for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., corner of Washington, Palmer House, and at Depot, 122 Michigan-av., corner Madison. Trains leave from Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars to New York without change	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express—Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	[illegible]	[illegible]

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Daily. ‡Except Mondays. †Except Saturdays and Sundays.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Depot corner Madison-st. and Michigan-av. City office, 83 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evening Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Summer Instruction in Science for 1876.

For Teachers and Other Adults.

Courses of Instruction will be given as follows:

I. General Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis, by Mr. Charles F. Mabery.

II. Quantitative Chemical Analysis, by Mr. H. B. Hodges.

III. Determinative Mineralogy and Crystallography, by Mr. Edward M. Wadsworth.

IV. Phaenogamic Botany, by Asst. Prof. G. L. Goodale.

V. Cryptogamic Botany, by Asst. Prof. W. G. Farlow.

VI. Geology, by Prof. N. S. Shaler.

Each course will last six weeks. The first four courses will be given at Cambridge, the fifth at some point on the [illegible] coast to be hereafter determined, the sixth at a camp near Cumberland Gap, Kentucky. A circular which gives full information about these courses may be obtained by applying to the Secretary of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., inclosing a stamped envelope.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases. [illegible]

Dr. LITTLE

Thirty years' London Hospital practice [illegible]

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

175 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago.

May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., Box 2,296, New York.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor to the Married or those about to marry on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries [illegible] Address DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY, 12 North Eighth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Rumor assigns Col. E. A. Caulkins, late editor of the Milwaukee *News*, to one of the editorial chairs on the Chicago *Times*.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of William Stewart yesterday afternoon, who died suddenly in THE TRIBUNE composing-room Tuesday night, and returned a verdict of death by apoplexy.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was: at 8 a. m., 41 degrees; 10 a. m., 43; 12 m., 46; 4 p. m., 48; 8 p. m., 41. Barometer, 8 a. m., 28.91; 8 p. m., 29.25.

The notorious Molly Holbrook was arrested in New York the other day for shoplifting. It is her first appearance there since she was brought to this city last year on account of that bond robbery with which she was mixed up.

Mr. William Wainwright, the General Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, having gone on a visit of two months' duration to Europe, the duties of his position will, in his absence, be conducted by Mr. Frank Lee, the chief clerk of his office.

Mr. John Treisse, for the last six years General Freight and Passenger Agent of Leopold & Austrian's Lake Superior Line of steamers, was married last evening to Miss Ella B. Turner, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Lake View. After the ceremony the happy pair started on a wedding trip to the South.

At 7 o'clock last evening a boy named William George, on alighting from a Wisconsin Road train on the Northwestern Road at Park Station, fell beneath the wheels and sustained an amputation of his right arm near the shoulder. He was removed to the County Hospital, where his wounds were attended to, after which he was taken to the residence of his parents, at No. 380 Noble street.

The annual election of officers of the Chicago Retail Coal and Wood-Dealers' Association was held at their new rooms, Maskell Hall, No. 171 Desplaines street, last evening, with the following result: B. Reasnor, President; A. E. Curtis, Vice-President; William Kinsella, Secretary; William J. Maskell, Treasurer; Board of Directors, S. Palmer, A. E. Curtis, P. E. Merrill, L. A. Bleything, and William Loveland.

At 8 o'clock last evening, a man giving the name of Hastings was found at the corner of Swift place and Wentworth avenue, fearfully intoxicated, with both his limbs and feet badly bruised. He stated that he was run over by a train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Road, but could give no particulars. He was taken to the County Hospital. His wounds are pronounced as serious, yet not necessarily fatal.

THANKS.

The Chicago delegation to the recent Southern excursion appear to cherish the kindliest recollections of their entertainers on the route, and in order to testify their gratitude to the gentlemen to whom, among others, they are indebted for one of the pleasureable trips of the season, they have decided upon some presents, appropriately inscribed, useful and ornamental. Yesterday the gifts were exhibited on 'Change, and attracted great attention and admiration. The first is a handsome set of six pieces, in chased and frosted silver, consisting of coffee-urn, tea-pot, hot-water ewer, slop-jar, sugar-bowl, and spoon-cup, the urn inscribed, "Robert Forsyth, from the Chicago delegation to the Southern Excursion, 1876."

The second is a water set, for R. G. Butler, of Nashville, Tenn., General Agent of the St. Louis & Southeastern Road. The set consists of silver salver, ewer, bowl, and two goblets.

A heavily-mounted gold-headed cane bears the name of Dr. W. H. White, of Atlanta, Ga., to whom the excursionists feel more than ordinarily indebted for courtesies and attention.

To "Commodore" E. P. Smith, of the frigate "Keep Off," are presented two exquisitely chased yacht cups, a delicate tribute to the "Commodore's" nautical tastes.

The presents were expressed to these gentlemen yesterday, accompanied by letters from Mr. John B. Bensley, President of the Chicago Board of Trade.

TESTIMONIAL IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM E. DOGGETT.

At a special meeting of the Board of Government of the Chicago Athenæum, held in the rooms of the Society yesterday, a committee consisting of President Booth, and Messrs. William R. Page, C. C. Bonney, Murry Nelson, and B. P. Moulton, appointed at a meeting of the Board held on the 3d inst. to take appropriate action in reference to the death of William E. Doggett, late a member of the Board of Government and First Vice-President of the Athenæum, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

"The Committee appointed to take appropriate action in reference to the recent decease of our late Vice-President, Mr. William E. Doggett, respectfully report:

"That the circumstances of his departure to the eternal world, the loss we suffer in his unexpected death, the sense of obligation with which we recall his many valuable services, and the high esteem in which he was held by all his associates, move us to declare and place upon our records an expression of our regard for our departed associate and friend. We therefore recommend that it be accordingly

"*Resolved*, By the Board of Government of the Chicago Athenæum, that Mr. William E. Doggett was one of the most useful and respected members of this Board, and that he justly deserves to be held in enduring honor for his valuable aid in establishing this institution and in securing its success.

"*Resolved*, That as an upright, cultured, and successful citizen his character and example are eminently blameless, and ought to be commended to the community as worthy of admiration and imitation.

"*Resolved*, That as a cheerful, ready, prudent, and efficient helper of almost every matter promotive of the public welfare Mr. Doggett deserves especial honor and remembrance."

A WORTHY ENTERPRISE.

Under the auspices of the South Side Women's Christain Temperance Union, a temperance lunch and coffee house was opened yesterday at 906 Cottage Grove avenue, near the terminus of that line of street-cars, for the benefit of the men employed on that line. A free lunch was spread between the hours of 11 and 3. At 3 o'clock a meeting of the friends of the cause was held for the purpose of dedicating the room and the work, at which speeches and prayers were made by several ministers of the different denominations in that part of the city. Miss Frances E. Willard was also present and made one of her usual effective speeches. The ladies then held a business meeting, and prepared to hold another meeting in the evening,—which was well attended. A feeling of interest seems to have been awakened by this work, and it is to be hoped and devoutly wished for that the ladies engaged in this enterprise may go on with the good work, and so spread this leaven that the whole City of Chicago will be purified thereby. A reading-room is also attached, where men can sit and read that which will benefit them socially and morally; where the influences about them will be such as to draw out the good and pure in them, instead of pandering to a diseased appetite. Services will be conducted at the room upon the Sabbath.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The Board of Manager of the Home for the Friendless held their regular monthly meeting at the institution yesterday morning, Col. C. G. Hammond presided, and there were about fifty ladies present. The Committees on Home School and the Industrial School reported a favorable condition of affairs. Mr. E. F. Dickinson, from the Boys' Mission, reported 300 scholars, and 100 converts to the temperance cause. Mrs. Gould, the Treasurer, reported $1,100 cash on hand, and the receipts for the month $321.

Mrs. Miller, of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Miss Emma Frese, of the First Christian Church, Mrs. McCagg, of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and W. W. Kimball, of Prof. Swing's Church, were elected to fill vacancies in the Board of Management, and, after disposing of some detail business, the Board adjourned for one month.

THE POST-OFFICE.

John Wentworth has sent the following note to Postmaster McArthur:

CHICAGO, April 4.—*Gen. John McArthur*—DEAR SIR: I see that the appropriation for fuel and light is exhausted, and by directions of Secretary Bristow they are to be shut off. As our city cannot do without her admirable postal arrangements, and as they cannot go on without heat and light, should you have any notice to cut them off, please continue at my expense, making, of course, the expense as light as possible. Yours, JOHN WENTWORTH.

SQUEEZING A PRISONER.

A STORY OF THE COUNTY JAIL.

One familiar with the abuses practiced upon the lower order or petty class of criminals when they once get in the clutches of the law by bogus attorneys and their agents, snide policemen and detectives, listens to such stories with the greatest indifference. You cannot astonish such an one with tales of every-day outrages, for what he has not seen practiced he is ready to imagine as possible and probable.

A poor fellow, once in limbo, has really more to dread from the abuses of his would-be defenders than from the rigor of the law. He is pounced upon at the police-station by one of the many "shysters" who there eke out an existence by every means fair and foul, and his last dollar is taken away. Then he draws upon his friends for loans, and when this source is exhausted he is transferred to the County Jail. There he is met by another swarm of the same order of beings, and to them he gives a mortgage upon his property, if he has any, his old clothes, or anything convertible into money. Finally, he goes to the Penitentiary and his misery is ended.

Yesterday a case similar to the above, but if possible more outrageous in its nature, came to the attention of a TRIBUNE reporter. A few weeks ago a young man named

ALBERT ZIMMERMAN

was arrested for larceny. He was unfortunate enough to fall into the clutches of two men named respectively Wilder and Wagner, who agreed to take his case, etc. Just where he met them is not known, but to the former he paid $25, and to the latter $30, which was all that he had at the time. He soon found that he had hired his way to the County Jail, but he never suspected for a moment that his "lawyers" would do anything else than stick by him. His case went to the Grand Jury, and the next he knew of it was that he had been indicted for five distinct offenses. His name soon went on the trial calendar, and last week he came into Court. Wilder was nowhere to be seen, and Wagner, though present, was not in a condition to make use of what little he knew. The poor fellow was practically

WITHOUT AN ATTORNEY

of any kind, and, after the jury had been impaneled, was so utterly disgusted, and his feelings were so worked up, that he arose and pleaded guilty, and was subsequently sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary. He marched back to the jail with a sad heart, and was closely followed by his tearful wife. Thus ended his experience with his legal advisers.

He had been in jail a very few hours, so he says, when he was called upon by a gentleman, which opens up another chapter in his story. This personage was no other than the

FOREMAN OF THE GRAND JURY

which had indicted him, Archibald McAllister, and he came to him in the guise of a friend. He introduced himself as a brother of Judge McAllister, and his proposition was to virtually sell the Court and its officers for a consideration. The story goes, coming from the lips of the prisoner himself, and corroborated by a fellow-prisoner named F. Betschow, about as follows: McAllister told him (before he was sentenced) that he would get from one to twenty years in the Penitentiary; but he, being a brother of the Judge, thought he could get him off on a jail sentence of six months. He told McA. that he would give him $50 for his trouble, and paid him $25, promising to have the balance for him next day. In a few days McA. came to see him again, and said that his case was a hard one, but if he had money to "grease" with he could get the sentence down to one year in jail, and then get him pardoned in a few weeks. He then promised to give McA. $150 if he would do as he said. He wrote to his wife for the money, and she brought it to him, that is, $105, and he gave it to McAllister, and promised to pay the balance as soon as released. McA. pocketed the money, and said to prisoner's wife, "Even if your husband should be sentenced to the Penitentiary, I can have sentence suspended." He then spoke to McA. very plainly, saying that his wife had given up the last cent she had, which she had saved from her earnings, and was willing to pay the balance, even if she had to borrow it, if it would save him from Joliet. He told him that if he went to Joliet his wife would be left destitute, and the only hope she had would be to go to Germany to her friends, which she could not do after giving him the money she had. McA., holding the money in his hands, said

THERE WOULD BE NO TROUBLE,

as he always kept his word. McA. came back several days later and told him he would get three years at Joliet, as the Judge could not do otherwise, or he was afraid he would not, after the howl the papers had been making, but he would fix things so that he would stay in jail twenty days longer, and in the meantime he would see Gov. Beveridge, whom he knew well, and get a pardon. He then asked McA. what he had done with the money, and he replied that he had given $75 to one prominent man and $20 to another of great influence, which had saved him from an eight-year sentence: that Mr. Reed had been very bitter, but he had him all right now. McA. then asked him for $25 more, saying that the Governor would be in the city in a few days, and he was going to work on the pardon; that the Sheriff had orders to hold him twenty days, and the Judges and Mr. Reed would sign the petition for pardon. He did not give the $25, but offered to deposit $50, which he could have after doing the work, and his wife made the same offer, but McA. would not agree to it, and went off. He was visited again Tuesday by an officer of the Court, with the request from McA. to send him $25 at once, which was necessary to fix his stay in jail twenty days longer, and without which nothing could be done. He refused the request, but was afterward assured by McA. that the twenty-day business had been fixed.

THE NEXT INFORMATION

he had of his case was conveyed to him by the writer yesterday afternoon, which was the assurance that the mittimus for his transfer to Joliet was in the Sheriff's hands, and that he would leave this morning.

The above is, of course, but one side of the story. The misfortune of its relation is the fact that it indirectly reflects upon Judge McAllister. But those who know the Judge will not for a moment believe him to have been involved in any such affair, for he is the last man in the world who would stoop to such depths, or who could be influenced from his path of duty to prostitute the cause of justice to selfish ends.

The stories of McAllister, however, as told to Zimmerman, are false on their face, as the sequel proves.

The wife of Zimmerman will go before the Grand Jury to-day and make complaint, as will also the witness Betschow, and upon their evidence an indictment may be found for obtaining money under false pretenses.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

An extra rehearsal of the Beethoven Society will take place to-morrow evening at the usual hour.

An entertainment will be given by the newsboys and bootblacks of the Newsboys' Home, No. 146 and 148 Quincy street, this evening.

There will be a lecture on Spectrum Analysis in Farwell Hall this evening by Prof. N. Gray Bartlett, under the auspices of the Drug-Clerks' Association.

A literary and dramatic entertainment will be given this evening at the Athenæum lecture hall, No. 65 Washington street, for the benefit of a literary lady who is now an invalid.

A special meeting of the Chicago Academy of Sciences will be held at their rooms, 263 Wabash avenue, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, to take action on the death of William E. Doggett. A prompt attendance of members is requested without further notice.

There will be a general missionary meeting this evening at the Fifth Presbyterian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street, under the auspices of the Ladies' Missionary Society. Addresses by the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst and the Rev. Mr. Wilson, from India.

The new and elegant chapel and library building of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, at the junction of Lincoln avenue and North Halsted street with Fullerton avenue, will be dedicated at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. J. Edwards, D. D.; LL. D., of Peoria, President of the Board, will deliver an appropriate address. And at 7:45 this evening the exercises connected with the graduating of the Senior class will occur in the chapel. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

THE CITY-HALL.

The City Collector took in about $800 yesterday.

Water-rents yesterday were $2,847, and receipts from the City Collector, $433.

The City Treasurer yesterday paid off city certificates to the amount of $85,000.

The City-Hall was remarkably clear of Aldermen yesterday. They had gone to work up their interests in their separate wards, and left the city's interests to look out for themselves.

It is reported that an effort will be made by the authorities to pay, some time next week, the salaries for the month of February of the Police and Fire Departments and the school-teachers. The pockets of the persons in these departments, it is almost needless to remark, have run exceedingly low, and as credit cannot be obtained forever, a little pay, though it be two months behind, would come very handy indeed.

CRIMINAL.

O. Hattan, who boards at No. 246 West Randolph street, complains that his room was entered by thieves last evening, who rifled his trunk of $70 in cash.

Last evening Sergeant O'Connor descended on the impecunious tramps who have been roaming about the South Division since the public lodging-house closed, and captured a round twenty in number, who slumbered uneasily at the Armory last night.

THAT LACROSSE BANK SWINDLE.

The Bank Examiner at LaCrosse, Wis., telegraphed the United States Marshal day before yesterday to arrest George M. Wheeler, President, and Jesse F. Stone, Vice-President, of the LaCrosse National Bank, both of whom are charged with embezzling funds belonging to the bank to the amount of $125,000. The Marshal started out his deputies, who succeeded in finding Mr. Stone. Wheeler, however, who has been in the city of late, has not yet been discovered, and it is rumored that he resolved upon a sudden visit to Indianapolis. Stone was taken to Madison, Wis., last evening by Deputy Marshal George N. Jones, having waived his examination here before the United States Commissioner. It is thought that Wheeler is the real offender, and there is some disappointment that his whereabouts have not been discovered. Stone stated to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that he was entirely innocent of the charge. He came from Mississippi, and has been Vice-President of the bank only about three months. He will be under the charge of the United States Marshal at Madison until further developments are made.

COUNTY BUILDING.

The Grand Jury did nothing of importance yesterday.

The Collectors of the Towns of Jefferson and Calumet turned their books over to the County Treasurer yesterday.

The County Collector is making special effort to collect the delinquent personal-tax. Those in arrears will save time and trouble, and possibly considerable expense, by making a note of the above.

The Roney murder case occupied the attention of the Criminal Court again yesterday. A number of witnesses were examined, but the evidence was not regarded as seriously damaging. The trial, it is believed, will be completed to-day, provided the evidence for the defense is not more voluminous than is promised.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The Fire Department was called out at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, the cause being a fire in a small frame house belonging to John Berry, and situated near the Public School, which was partially destroyed. Loss, $500; insured for $400.

There was a small blaze and considerable excitement at the residence of Mr. J. P. Easter Tuesday evening. Damage nominal.

The Village Trustees held a regular meeting Tuesday evening, Trustees Iglehart, Taylor, Brainard, and Kidder being present.

The request of the ladies of the Presbyterian Church for the use of the grove between Davis and Church streets, July 4, was granted.

Bills to the amount of $2,000 were ordered paid.

A sidewalk was ordered in front of the first 150 feet on Asbury avenue, south of Lyons street, and the plat of William Blanchard was approved.

The petition for the claying and improving of Benson avenue was returned to the petitioners.

A special meeting of the Board was ordered for Tuesday evening, to hear petitions, complaints, etc., relative to sewers.

As announced in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, there will be a public meeting at Lyons' Hall Saturday evening, to nominate candidates for village officers, without regard to party. The voters of the northern part of the village (North Evanston) will hold a caucus Friday evening, to select a candidate for Trustee from that district.

The M. E. Society will meet at the residence of Mr. R. S. King Friday evening.

LAKE FOREST.

Dr. Samuel Willard, of the Chicago High School, will begin a course of lectures on History before the students of the Academy, Friday evening of this week. The lectures will be preluded with appropriate music.

Lundborg's Perfumes
are like natural flowers and bouquets.

WHISKY.

Secretary Chandler's Connection with Bell and Babcock.

Gen. Henderson's Testimony Concerning the Babcock Trial.

Fox, the St. Louis Grand Juror, Unfolds the Secrets of His Prison House.

The President Informed of the Main Points Against the Accused.

A Dull Day in Whisky Matters in Chicago.

BELL.

SEVERAL UNCOMPLIMENTARY REFERENCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Secretary Chandler's testimony before Clymer's Committee to-day substantiated that of Detective Bell in all points in regard to which his memory has not failed. He admitted, as Bell had testified, that the appointment was first suggested to him by the President, and that Bell had subsequently presented himself as the man whom Gen. Grant had recommended. He did not clearly remember that Bell had brought a card from the President, as he testified he did the other day, or whether the President had handed him the card himself. He knew nothing in regard to the service Bell had rendered, but did remember that the Chief of Detectives in the Pension Office had reported that, while Bell had been on the rolls of the office a month, he had performed no service. Chandler said that he ordered no payment to be made until Bell brought evidence that he had been employed. Bell was subsequently paid on a certificate from Gen. Curren, and Chandler said he signed the voucher, with many others, without reading it. His attention was never called to it specially and distinctly.

ASSISTS BABCOCK.

Chandler finally admitted that some weeks after the trial and acquittal of Babcock he received a letter from Borie, of Philadelphia, saying that the expenses of the trial had been $40,000; that it had ruined Babcock, and that he thought his friends should come to his aid. Thereupon he drew his check for $1,000 in Babcock's favor.

The session of the Committee to-morrow will probably be an interesting one. Attorney-General Pierrepont is to give his testimony touching Bell's application for appointment in his office, and he will be followed by A. C. Bradley, under whose direction Bell testified that he operated in St. Louis, and also by Gen. Babcock and Luckey, who will give the Committee their explanation of Bell's testimony.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

SECRETARY CHANDLER KNOWS HIM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The Hon Zachariah Chandler, Secretary of the Interior, testified before the Clymer Committee to-day. The letter of appointment of Charles S. Bell, dated Jan. 15, 1876, was shown, and Chandler identified it as a regular official document. Chandler said that Bell's name was first mentioned by the President at a Cabinet meeting. He (the Secretary) had experienced considerable difficulty in securing a Chief of the Secret Service. He had discharged the one he had, and asked members of the Cabinet to help him get a good chief. A few days after the President had mentioned Bell as a spy in the service of the army during the War, Bell called at the Interior Department with a card from the President. The latter had said that he would make a good man on the force,

BUT NOT AS CHIEF.

The card simply announced that Bell was the man the President had told him about. Witness told Bell he was not prepared then to make changes, but to come again. He called several times in several weeks, and witness said he believed he had met Bell twice during that time. One day Gen. Hurlbut was sitting in witness' office at the Interior Department when Bell's card came in. Witness threw it carelessly upon the table and told the messenger to say to Bell he was engaged. Gen. Hurlbut says, "Bell! why, I know that man. He was a spy for me; enlisted in the rebel army as a private, stayed in the service seven months, during which time he was promoted to Sergeant." Witness said: "If he could stay in the rebel army seven months as a spy, and keep his neck out of the halter, he must be a smart fellow, and ought to make a good detective." Witness appointed him more on what Gen. Hurlbut said than upon the recommendation of the President. Witness was under the impression that Bell handed him a card, but failed to find it since, and may have been mistaken. Witness had never spoken to Gen. Babcock or Col. Luckey about it. Bell was discharged Feb. 15, 1876, after one month's service. Witness said it came about in this way: He went to the Cabinet meeting one day earlier than other members, and found the President sitting there with Bell's card on the table. The President asked him if he had such a man in his employ, and the answer was "Yes." The President then said

BELL WAS A SCOUNDREL

and ought to be dismissed. Witness dismissed him as soon as he got back to the office, because he believed him to be a scoundrel. The President told him that Bell had applied to some one to certify that he was in Government employ, to furnish information for or against Babcock, he did not care which.

Chandler said he never saw the publication of the cipher printed in the New York *Herald* until after this investigation began. Witness said he was not aware that Bell had performed any service for the Pension Bureau. Le Barnes, Chief of the Pension Bureau Secret Service, came to witness at the end of the first month and said Bell wanted his account passed for expenses. Le Barnes said he did not know of any service performed by Bell; that when he was first taken on Bell said he had some private matters to attend to that would perhaps require a week's absence, and that he stayed away a month. Witness told Le Barnes not to audit the account until Bell proved that he had rendered services. Witness says Bell has since

DECEIVED ASSISTANT SECRETARY COWAN

into indorsing the following upon a card to Le Barnes: "Bell has been legitimately employed under orders, and is entitled to his per diem. Will Col. Le Barnes please adjust the account." Witness' impression was that the voucher for the payment of Bell came in a batch of vouchers, though it may have been brought in specially. He is not in the habit of reading vouchers, because there are so many that it takes two hours a day sometimes just to sign them. He does not believe the Bell case was ever mentioned specially and distinctly, though it possibly might have been. He said it did not seem probable, for if witness had noticed Bell's voucher he would not have paid it. Witness was not told by Bell that he had gone to New York on the Babcock matter. If he had not done any other service than that he ought not to have been paid. There was

NO EVIDENCE EXCEPT HIS WORD

that he had rendered any service. On Feb. 12, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs sent a number of cases to Le Barnes for investigation. On Feb. 13, Le Barnes turned them over to Bell, with instructions to work them up. On Feb. 15, Bell was directed by Le Barnes to retain all the papers turned over from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. This order was received by Bell in St. Louis.

IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Detective Bell, who was lately before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, has prepared for publication a reply against the assaults made upon his character, vindicating himself from the charges of his being an incompetent and unworthy man. He gives extracts from written testimonials furnished to him by Gens. Sherman, Grant, Dodge, Hurlbut, Hardie, and other prominent army officers, bearing testimony to his valuable services during the late war, and appends to his statement vouchers from the Interior Department for recent services performed, which, he claims, were in the interest of Gen. Babcock.

THE BABCOCK TRIAL.

HENDERSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Gen. Henderson, of St. Louis, resumed his testimony to-day before the Committee on Whisky Trials. He said among other things that, in conversation with Secretary Bristow in January last, the Secretary stated to him substantially he thought Gen. Porter and Gen. Babcock, or one of them, had access to the Grand Jury evidence in the Attorney-General's office, and thereby ascertained what there was against Gen. Babcock, but since witness recently came here to testify before the Committee, he had had a conversation with the Attorney-General himself, when he stated to the Attorney-General frankly what he had heard from Secretary Bristow. The Attorney-General said he did not purposely or designedly let Babcock or Porter have access to the files of his office, but he had frequently communicated what evidence he had against Babcock to the President himself, but he invariably found that the President knew more about it than he did. In explanation of this fact, the Attorney-General stated to Henderson that a member of the Grand Jury at St. Louis (E. W. Fox) came here in December last, and remained till about the 1st of February, and he believed Fox had communicated to the President all the material facts in the case by giving what appeared before the Grand Jury. The Attorney-General had no doubt the President came into possession of the facts in this way.

W. F. PEDDRICK,

assistant counsel to District-Attorney Dyer, was also examined, and testified concerning the lawyer, Sherman, of New York, who had received from Attorney-General Pierrepont a letter to Dyer. It had been represented that Sherman was a spy for Gen. Babcock, but witness didn't so regard him, and further that the object of Sherman's visit was to procure certain documents bearing on Babcock's case. While Sherman's conduct might have been imprudent, there was nothing in it to show he was engaged in a dishonorable business. Sherman, however, betrayed much solicitude and earnestness in behalf of Gen. Babcock, whom Sherman said he believed to be innocent.

SECRETARY CHANDLER,

in his testimony before the Clymer Committee to-day, said that he had no intimation that Bell, the detective, was employed to assist Babcock in his defense at St. Louis. He discharged Bell because he believed him to be a scoundrel. Witness knew of no subscription being taken up to defray the expenses of Gen. Babcock at St. Louis. He received a letter from Borie, of Philadelphia, weeks after the acquittal of Gen. Babcock, to the effect that Gen. Babcock's trial expenses were about $40,000, that he was utterly ruined, and that as he was a young man he could overcome his difficulty if put on his feet and encouraged by his friends. Mr. Chandler then sent Gen. Babcock a check for $1,000. When Le Barnes finally told witness that Bell had something to do with the Babcock trial, he told Le Barnes not to pay him unless he found him in the legitimate employment of the Pension Bureau. He did not know that Bell had been paid until inquiry after reading his testimony before this Committee.

Danford read seriatim the questions and answers given in Bell's testimony at considerable length relating to the conversation Bell says he had with Chandler about the Babcock case. He branded the testimony in whole and in part, so far as it referred to him, as

ABSOLUTELY AND UNQUALIFIEDLY FALSE.

He said Luckey never had a conversation with him about Bell's connection with the Babcock case.

Mr. A. C. Bradley was called, but asked permission to postpone giving his testimony till to-morrow because of the absence of a paper upon which his testimony must be based. Gen. Babcock and Col. Luckey were also present, and the three were requested to appear to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS.

M'KEE NOT ALLUDED TO JUDICIALLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 5.—The United States Court-room was crowded this morning in expectation that a decision would be rendered on McKee's motion for a new trial. No allusion was made to the matter by Judge Dillon, however, and the matter is still held under advisement.

MAGUIRE.

Ex-Collector Maguire's case came up again, presenting two points to be considered. The first was whether Maguire was to be punished under the five counts to which he pleaded guilty, all of which were found under the same section of the Revenue laws. The second was whether the Court would hear evidence in mitigation of punishment. The first point was held over for decision until to-morrow. In the second, Maguire made a statement in his own extenuation, giving some very plausible excuses for his official malfeasance. He explained that at the time he went into the Collector's office he was new to the business, and was afraid to make any changes in the clerks and bookkeepers. Besides these employes were those of his predecessor Ford, whose bondsmen were also on his bond. These employes had been the trusted subordinates of Ford, and he relied almost exclusively upon them and their advice.

HE NEVER ONCE SUSPECTED THEM

of corruption. He explained that one circumstance in particular interfered with the perfect discharge of his duty—he was under the immediate control of Supervisor McDonald. His reports had to be made to McDonald, but McDonald being in the ring, of course only used the information for his own corrupt purposes. Maguire protested that he had used all possible diligence in ferreting out fraud, and that his offense was only that of omission, which he could not avoid. He said that, when he took hold of the District, the Internal Revenue had never exceeded $3,000,000, and that, in his first year, it reached $4,000,000, and Commissioner Douglass wrote him

A COMPLIMENTARY LETTER

on his success in collecting the revenue. Judge Dillon took Maguire's case under consideration, and will probably not pass sentence before Saturday. As the Government Attorney admits that Maguire did not receive any money from the illicit manufacture of whisky it is considered quite certain that his sentence will be as light as the law will permit, which is six months' imprisonment and a fine.

It is not known when McKee's motion will be decided. Judge Dillon announced that Avery's petition for a new trial would be taken up to-morrow morning.

SAN FRANCISCO.

PHILLIPS TO JOST.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 5.—Col. D. L. Phillips, late on the Pacific coast, in answer to Charles Jost, of San Francisco, Cal., says the statements of Jost are false from beginning to end. No promise of any sort or offer to screen him from paying the $126,000 of which he had defrauded the Government in distillation was ever made him. The statement that he was offered $10,000 is utterly false. Jost is an old offender, and relies on an old compromise made with the Government, while Douglass was Commissioner, to protect him from the payment of the $126,000, and repeatedly stated that he intended his partner in fraud (Fargo) should pay the money. A suit on bond for $13,500 is pending against Jost in the United States Court in San Francisco. This suit Jost has been trying to get rid of by some sort of compromise, as he knows he is guilty, and wishes to escape the penalty of his crime. Certain offers were made by Jost's attorneys as to the compromise of this case, which Col. Phillips telegraphed to Washington in January, but no terms were made. Col. Phillips never pretended he could compromise anything, but referred everything to the authorities at Washington. He says if he sees any more of Jost's falsehoods in the papers he will make such disclosures as will perhaps settle that whisky rascal for the balance of time. The lie about suborning witnesses is characteristic of the source from whence it comes. The Colonel says he had no money to even pay for the slightest clerical services. In proof of which he refers to several gentlemen in San Francisco. Col. Phillips is quietly engaged on his paper, but is ready to answer back the whole crowd of whisky thieves in San Francisco.

CHICAGO.

ALL SERENE.

Yesterday was one of the quietest and least eventful days at the Custom-House since the whisky-fraud investigations began. The Government being in readiness to proceed to-day with the case against Freisinger and Seaverns, there was but very little necessary preparatory work to be done yesterday, and the various offices were lonely enough while they remained open, and the officers did the most sensible thing under the circumstances, and went home early.

POWELL ET AL.

Shortly after the opening of court in the morning, Judge Bangs called up case No. 206, criminal docket, that of the United States against Simon Powell, Joseph Haas, and Thomas F. Bailey, and stated that, after examining this indictment, the Government counsel and himself had come to the unanimous conclusion that there was no evidence tending to convict Haas and Bailey. Mr. Powell, however, proposed to plead guilty, and the District Attorney asked that a nolle prosequi be entered in the case of Haas and Bailey.

Judge Stanford, counsel for Mr. Powell, explained that he desired to withdraw the previous plea of not guilty, and to enter the plea of guilty to the third and sixth counts in the indictment. He also proposed to withdraw the answer in the condemnation proceedings.

The Court accordingly ordered a nol. pros. as to Haas and Bailey, and a decree of condemnation and an order of sale were entered against 122 barrels of whisky seized at the South Branch Distillery. This embraced all the court proceedings of the day in relation to whisky matters.

The counts to which Powell pleaded guilty are for the removal, March 1, 1875, of 10,000 gallons of spirits, and for conspiring, Feb. 1, 1875, to remove 10,000 gallons, and for concealing 5,000 gallons in accordance with that conspiracy.

It was expected that

OTHER CONDEMNATION SUITS

would be called up in the afternoon, but the matter was delayed indefinitely. There is some question as to the propriety, as well as the feasibility, of the Government attempting to obtain possession by seizure of the crooked spirits shipped to other places,—New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc.,—and until this matter is cleared up there will be a hitch in the proceedings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 5.—A sensational two-column article is published in the *Commercial Times* stating that Bristow was cognizant of the unlawful remission of the forfeiture of the vessel Mary Merritt, the said forfeiture taking place before his appointment to the Secretaryship, and he acting as defendant's counsel.

In the Nunnemacher case nothing of interest was elicited, and the trial threatens to last the whole week.

In the Rindskopf case hearing was concluded and decision reserved till Saturday.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—Nine members of the Grand Jury in the crooked cotton and whisky cases have been discharged because they could not take oath relative to taking up arms, etc., against the United States. Counsel for defendants have made a motion and filed an amended plea to the indictments. Judge Wood ordered the motion to be filed for hearing to-morrow.

The Eruption of Vesuvius.

Manchester Guardian, March 23.

On Friday night, at about 12 o'clock, the lava began to overflow, and a long snake-like rivulet took the direction of Pompeii. The eruption was hardly expected, for the smoke and vapor emitted by the crater for some months past in great abundance had somewhat abated. On Saturday a tremendous column of white vapor towered over the abyss, and the reflection of the burning furnace from underneath on the feathery cloud gave it a splendid crimson tint, dying out into the most delicate pink. Large quantities of cinders and lapillæ have been thrown up. There is reason to believe that the eruption will be a long one.

Decay's Effacing Finger
will never mar the teeth that are brushed daily with Odoriferous Sozodont. It lends a floral fragrance to the breath as well as protects the teeth from corrosion and decomposition.

MORE CROOKED WORK.

The Truth About the New Illinois State-House.

All Above the Foundation Walls Miserable Botch-Work.

The Interior of the Building a Disgrace and Fraud.

An Extra $1,500,000 Required to Patch Things Up.

One of the Beveridge Family Responsible—A Fat Office.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 4.—While the Republican party of the nation is earnestly engaged in unloading Belknaps, Babcocks, et al., it might as well be employed in unloading a few Beveridges, particularly that Beveridge who, by the grace of his Excellency Acting-Governor Beveridge, signs himself "Commissioner" and "Secretary to the Board of State-House Commissioners—James H. Beveridge." Whatever professional politicians may say or do, there is no gainsaying the fact that when the Republican voters detect a man in guilty practices they are as prompt to demand his debasement as are their opponents. Which is all prefatory to the remark that in the new State-House at Springfield the tax-payers of Illinois have something akin to the historical

WHITE ELEPHANT OF SIAM.

The truth will have to be told sooner or later, and the honest, independent stand THE TRIBUNE has always taken in regard to abuses of public confidence by every party or individual warrants a publication of this communication.

At this present writing, the new State-House has cost, in actual cash, about $2,940,000. It is only partially inclosed, although the several State Departments are occupying it. The State having sold the old State-House to Sangamon County, the County Commissioners demanded possession in January. In March the old building was turned over to the county, and although all was rubbish and confusion, yet the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Railroad Commissioners, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney-General, and Agricultural Board were installed in the new building. The Supreme Court, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Adjutant-General are not yet occupying their assigned rooms.

The Constitution limits the expenditures on account of the new State-House at $3,500,000. This limitation was made for the express purpose of compelling the Legislature to secure the people a creditable State-House, as also to prevent any unforeseen political combinations from making a job out of the erection of a new State-House. But when the framers of the constitutional provision agreed that additional sums might be appropriated by submitting the request to the people, they knew very well that the new State-House would never be built within the sum fixed—$3,500,000. During the sessions of the last Constitutional Convention on dozens of occasions

THERE WAS DEVELOPED "A SPRINGFIELD RING."

It is not at all remarkable that that "Ring" should have supported and carried the proposition, virtually fixing no limit to the probable cost of a new State-House. Therefore, the constitutional cost—$3,500,000—will be exhausted, and, according to competent and experienced architects and builders, an additional sum of $1,500,000 will be required to complete the State-House and grounds. Having expended $3,500,000, and having only an abortion in architecture for a Capitol, the people, for very shame's sake, would sanction by their votes an additional expenditure of $1,500,000 to finish the work.

Now, with this outlay of $2,940,000 of the people's money, would it be too impudent to inquire what kind of a building they have? When asked the question, one of the Commissioners replied: "Your interrogatory is impudent, sir. If you know anything about architecture, you can see for yourself." The inquirer did know something about architecture, and he did see for himself. He spent three days in looking over and through the new State-House. He had with him a practical mason and a practical carpenter. From data in his possession the following facts are gleaned: The foundation walls are well-proportioned, of good stone, and well-cemented. But every square yard of stone and brick work above the foundation walls

BEARS UNMISTAKABLE EVIDENCE OF WORTHLESSNESS.

The mortar was made of alluvial sand, or sand largely composed of loam. As a result, so soon as it was relieved of moisture it shrank away, refusing to cement with the lime or to hold its position around the stone blocks. The blocks are rough hewn and irregular, and when the loam cement gives away they naturally rest uneven and present a distorted shape. Figuring upon the law of gravitation, and centre of gravity, as demonstrated in arch work, the practical mason gives his calm and unprejudiced opinion that, under ordinary actions of the atmosphere, habitual to the latitude of Springfield during February and March—alternate freezing and thawing, contraction and expansion—the heavy brick and stone work composing the dome will fall within five years. This, however, is only the opinion of one man.

Of one thing connected with the new State-House there can be no mistake,—the inside of the building is BOTCH-WORK OF THE MOST MISERABLE DESCRIPTION; work that no gentleman would think of allowing in his residence, that no theatre or bank corporation would accept. For this work, Jacob Bunn, John T. Stuart, and James H. Beveridge, the Commissioners, are directly and personally responsible. In their last report to the Governor they say:

"After a careful examination of the whole subject, it was the unanimous opinion of the Board that the several classes of work named so ran into, and were so interwoven with, each other in their execution—each at times necessarily interfering with and retarding the other, rendering liable to contention if carried on by different parties with diverse interests—that they could not be carried on successfully but by joint action, under one control and one interest, without detriment to the work and the material interests of the State. Believing that they were authorized under the law, and acting upon their deliberately-formed judgment, the Board decided to employ mechanics and laborers, and do the ornamental plastering, gas-fitting, plumbing, and carpenter work by day labor, under the direction of the architects."

Jacob Bunn and John T. Stuart, however, pay little or no attention to the construction of the new State-House, except to draw very promptly their pay of $83.33 per month. Beveridge is virtually the Board, and in addition to his pay of $83.33 per month as Commissioner, also draws $125 per month as Secretary of the Board. To this may safely be added an additional compensation as per cent on purchases, so that

THE BEVERIDGE FAMILY FARES WELL AT THE EXPENSE OF THE STATE.

During the last month a dozen carpenters have been almost wholly employed in "plugging," "caulking," and "chinking" the parquetry floors which the Commissioners had had made and accepted. In the Auditor's office the parquetry opened so that one could throw a cat through; in the Secretary of State's office one has to walk over the floor as though he were crossing a railroad trestle. The *carton pierre* work—meaning the stucco ornamentations overhead—would disgrace an Italian image-vender. Not only do the designs violate every rule of perspective, but the composition of the plaster is so poor that it presents in the same line a half-dozen different tints, and, being imperfectly made, drops off in chunks almost every hour in the day. The carved ornamental woodwork, instead of being fastened with brads, is

STUCK ON WITH SPALDING'S GLUE,

and when the atmosphere changes from cold to hot, or hot to cold, sections of scroll-work, buttons, and pendants, like full leeches, let go their hold and drop off. One day last week, while a party of gentlemen were looking at the ornamental plaster-work in the Agricultural Board room, a section of the cornice fell down, and in ten minutes afterward, when Mr. Peters was showing the party through the Auditor's office, a piece of wood-carving also fell off. In the main halls and rotunda, marble is used from the chair-strip down; above, to the ceiling, plaster imitation of marble is used. When freshly laid on, it would deceive a class of experts from the Champaign University, but in a week's time a paroquet would know better than to undertake to sharpen his bill on it. As a plaster frees itself from moisture, it takes on an entirely different hue from what the architect intended, and, to look at it, one would think the designer had graduated in a hospital, among small-pox and black-tongue patients.

To the intelligent visitor, however, the most disagreeable impression is made when visiting the Executive chambers and the Supreme Court room. These rooms are

STANDING INSULTS TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF ILLINOIS—

parodies on frescoing—compromises between Louis Quatorz' ante-chamber and the parlor of a demi-monde queen. Instead of the plain severity that ought to become, and that one would naturally expect in, these two departments of the Government, there is the most gorgeous, showy, elaborate, gingerbread fresco-painting that there is on the continent. Traveled gentlemen say there is nothing like it even in Europe. The idea of establishing our virtuous Governor and our plain and practical Supreme Judges in rooms that are gilded and tinseled more extravagantly than a circus horse is caparisoned, is the height of vulgar absurdity.

Messrs. Bunn and Stuart, it is known, have taken very little interest in the details of the construction of the new State-House, leaving everything to Beveridge and Col. Piquenard, the Supervising Architect. Lately, however, they have heard how much cause there is for criticism, and, being a majority of the Board, it is definitely understood that at the close of the year they will

RETURN THEIR COMMISSIONS TO THE GOVERNOR

and ask to be relieved from any further supervision of the building. This they can easily do, as the moment the legislative chambers are ready for occupancy, with all the State Departments domiciled, their labors cease. To reconstruct the Capitol and complete it and the grounds will require at the least $1,500,000 additional. Now, another question arises. When the Commissioners are relieved the Constitution and the statutes constitute the Secretary of State the Custodian of the Capitol and grounds, and to this official will be committed the duty of finishing the new State-House.

The man who is elected Secretary of State in November will have the handling of not less than $1,000,000. He will necessarily be compelled to make all the contracts for finishing the stone, marble, and brickwork, and the grading, ornamenting, and fencing of the Capitol grounds. This correspondent has no candidate for Secretary of State, nor is he prejudiced against any of the gentlemen who have been named as aspirants. He will say this, however,—any good citizen can make a reputable Secretary of State, for he has only to surround himself with the requisite clerical ability. But at this juncture it requires vastly more than a reputable citizen; the coming Secretary of State must be a practical man—one acquainted with mechanics, architecture, building. He must be a man of sound business reputation and above the sordid temptations that curse the average politician. The office of Secretary of State during the next four years

WILL BE WORTH $20,000 A YEAR

legitimately. To a dishonest man, it is no knowing how much it would be worth; to an incapable man, there is no knowing how much the State may lose. Let the approaching Republican Convention bear this in mind, for to be Secretary of State will be more honor and profit than to be Governor. The blotches and imperfections of the State-House, as it now stands, must be covered up, so that our people may not be ashamed. This can only be done by the election of an honest and competent man. Who shall it be?

PLUTARCH.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S BAND CONCERTS.

The first of the two concerts which Gilmore's Band will give in this city occurs to-night at McCormick Hall, at which the following programme will be given:

PART I.

1. Overture—"Robespierre"……Litolff
Gilmore's Band.
2. Solo for Trombone—"Air Varie" (Puritane)……Bellini
Mr. F. Letsch.
3. Caprice Heroique—"The Awakening of the Lion"……Kontsky
Gilmore's Band.
4. Solo for Cornet—"Air Varie"……De Beriot
W. M. Arbuckle.
5. Polonaise from Mignon……Ambroise Thomas
Miss Emma C. Thursby.
6. Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 2……Liszt
Gilmore's Band.

PART II.

7. Overture—"Jubel"……Weber
Gilmore's Band.
8. Solo for Cornet—"Maud Valse"……Levy
Mr. J. Levy.
9. Grand Selection—"The Gems of Faust"..Gounod
Gilmore's Band.
10. Shadow Song—"Dinorah"……Meyerbeer
Miss Emma C. Thursby.
11. Mosaic—"From Concert Air and Variations"……Riviere
Gilmore's Band.

It may be of interest to note at this time that Mr. Gilmore has concluded arrangements for his band to play one month at the Centennial Exposition, and that he will have entire charge of the music on the Fourth of July, when it may be expected that he will bring out some of the old Jubilee effects.

CARSON, THE SCOUT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

DALLAS CENTRE, Ia., April 2.—I saw a statement in your weekly issue of the 29th of March, relative to Kit Carson, as we called him. I was there, helped him cross the river to go for Buell, and helped him cross back. It was about 6 in the morning of the 7th of April, 1862. Gen. Webster, myself, and several others were eyeing the Rebel battery as Carson came up. At that time the shot was fired,—grape and canister. It was a long range. Carson and myself stood within 4 feet of each other. A grape-shot struck Carson in the head, and tore it all to pieces. His brains spattered in my face. The ball struck a large oak-tree, and fell to the ground. It being a long range, the ball had spent its force. I picked up the ball and have it now in my possession as a keepsake. Gen. Grant sat on his horse close by us. That shot made a slaughter among us. It killed six and wounded eight. That was the Rebels' last shot, as we paid them the compliment of knocking their battery—as the old saying is—into a cocked hat. Buell came up in a few minutes more, and we gave the Rebs h—ll. I was Forage-Master of the Sixteenth Wisconsin Regiment. Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM T. ALLEN.

Queen Isabella at Mme. MacMahon's Ball.

Mrs. Teresa Viele's Paris Letter in N. Y. Express.

I was, on the 9th inst., at the second great ball at the Palais d'Elysee given by Mme. de MacMahon, at Paris. The alterations and improvements which had been made in the distribution of the rooms of the palace made this ball even more brilliant than those heretofore given. La Marechale de MacMahon received her guests in the usual hall. Marshal de MacMahon and a brilliant staff assisted her. After midnight she retired to another saloon, where, in a semi-circular alcove heading the room, were arranged seats. Here La Marechale and Queen Isabella of Spain, one of the Infantas, and the Princess de Bourbon, nee de Hammel, of Cuba, formerly well known in New York, and Mlle. de MacMahon were seated. A cord stretched half way across the room prevented a too near approach of the crowd to these royal ladies. Mme. de MacMahon was dressed in white silk, puffed and flounced, etc., with white tulle, looped up with white flowers, her whole person and coiffure dazzling with diamonds. Queen Isabella wore silvered gauze, trimmed with green grasses, and regal emeralds and diamonds on her neck, head, and arms.

Death of a $12,000 Bull.

Paris True Kentuckian, March 29.

Short-Horn breeders will regret to hear that T. J. Megibben on Saturday night lost Second Duke of Oneida, bought for $12,000 at New York Mills with the Duchess of Oneida at $25,000, that died after producing one calf. He left behind him a great many very fine calves—among them a heifer calf, dropped about the time of his death, for Gen. Desha, from his imported cow Clochette, by Duke of Grafton.

DEATHS.

HALLIGAN—The Rev. Thomas Halligan, formerly pastor of St. Mary's Church, Chicago, at noon Wednesday, in Peoria, Ill.

REISER—John Reiser, after a short illness, Tuesday at 1:30 p. m.

Funeral from his late residence, 490 Milwaukee-av., to Graceland by carriages, at 1 o'clock to-day.

CORRIDAN—April 4, at 6 p. m., James Corridan, aged 30 years.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his sister, Mary Jorden, at 9½ o'clock, corner of Wentworth-av. and Forty-second-st., by cars to Calvary.

NEWBERRY—Suddenly, at Rome, Italy, on April 4, of inflammation of the throat, Julia Rosa, surviving daughter of the late Walter L. Newberry, Esq., of this city.

HAHN—Wednesday, April 5, Mrs. Maria, relict of the late Dr. James A. Hahn.

Funeral from her late residence, 430 Michigan-av., on Friday morning at 11 a. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

☞Seneca County (N. Y.) and Marshall (Mich.) papers please copy.

POMEROY—In Irving Park, Ill., Sunday, April 2, Jay Edwin Pomeroy, youngest son of C. W. and Celeste Pomeroy, aged 7 months and 14 days.

FLORSHEIM—On Wednesday, at 5 a. m., our beloved father, Isaac Floorsheim, aged 80 years.

Funeral at 2 p. m., from the residence of his son-in-law, S. Heidwegar, 52 Twenty-fourth-st.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CENTRAL CLUB.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cook County Central Republican Club will be held at Republican Headquarters, corner of Lake and Clark streets, at 12 o'clock to-day. Members of the Executive Committee will please attend, as business of importance will be transacted before the meeting of the City Convention.

WM ALDRICH,
President.

FIFTH WARD.

A meeting of the Fifth Ward Republican Club will be held this evening at No. 50 Archer avenue.

SEVENTH WARD.

CHICAGO March 29, 1876.

JAMES ROCHFORD, Esq.—SIR: We, the undersigned, citizens and business-men of the Seventh Ward, do most earnestly request that you will consent to the use of your name as a candidate to represent the Seventh Ward in the City Council, and we pledge you our earnest support:

Capt. Thos. Doherty,
P. Brennan,
Albert Watter,
Jas. Fitzgibbon,
Schumacher, Krumry & Co.
Wm. Guerin,
Geo. Rehm,
C. A. Carroll,
H. Von Heine,
J. Rempler,
P. A. Lovelock,
Chas. Ressow,
John Kyle,
Jos. Frisey,
D. Kuhn,
C. L. Bennett,
F. Schumacher,
A. O. McCutcheon,
Jacob Ramstein, Jr.,
James Carroll,
Chas. Tarnow,
John Conway,
B. Bals,
M. J. Condon,
F. Zeinsen,
D. McCarty,
Henry Scherer,
Thos. Spence,
John Boemeister & Co.,
Edward Doherty,
Peter Labbe,
J. J. Marnell,
Chas Schultz,
Jas. D'Leary,
Aug Franck,
J. J. Fitzgibbon,
Jacob Ramstein, Sr.,
John W. Bartley,
W. Teble,
and one hundred others.

CHICAGO, April 1, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication requesting me to become a candidate for Alderman of the Seventh Ward at the ensuing election has been duly considered, and, after mature deliberation, accepted. If elected I pledge myself to discharge my duty FAITHFULLY AND FEARLESSLY as your representative. Thanking you for your tokens of confidence, I am, yours, etc.,

JAMES ROCHFORD.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The Sixteenth Ward Republican Club meeting will be held to-day at No. 66 North Wells street, at 8 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

No. 659 West Washington-st
Thursday Morning, April 6, at 10 o'clock.
The Entire Household Furniture
Piano, &c., Parlor Suit, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Brussels Carpets throughout the house, Parlor Stoves, Kitchen and Dining-room Furniture, Bedding, &c., &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, April 6, at 10 a. m.,
AT No. 24 ABERDEEN-ST.,
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Carpets, &c., &c., of Private Dwelling, at the above residence. Sale positive.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE,
At our FRIDAY'S SALE, April 7, at 10 o'clock.
75 Brussels, Wilton, Velvet, and other Rugs, assorted sizes.
12 Brussels, Moquet, and Wool Carpets. Sale unreserved.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

Friday Morning, April 7, at 9:30 O'Clock,
OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE
The largest stocks new and used
Household Furniture
Splendid new Parlor Suits, Marble-top and Walnut Chamber Sets, Lounges, Sofas, Book Cases, a full line Carpets—the entire furniture of private residence sent to us for peremptory sale; general merchandise, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, 50 Croquet Sets, &c. Six Silver-Plated Show Cases, 5, 6, 7, and 8 feet long, standard make.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE,
AT PEREMPTORY
AUCTION SALE
Of the old-established House of
A. H. MILLER
No. 61 Washington-st.,
Being the largest and most valuable stock of the kind ever offered at Auction in this city, consisting of
Fine Gold and Silver Watches,
Rich Gold Jewelry, DIAMONDS,
Sterling Silver & Silver-plated Ware
Magnificent French Clocks,
Elaborate Bronzes,
Russia Leather Toilet Articles, Etc.
Also, the entire fixtures of the Store now occupied by Mr. Miller.
The sale of this stock commences
MONDAY MORNING, April 10, at 10 o'clock
And Afternoon at 2:30.
The public generally and ladies especially invited to examine the stock and attend the sale.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.
J. H. FRENCH, Esq., will conduct the sale.
☞ See Sunday papers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, 118 & 120 WABASH-AV.
BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
REGULAR MADE CLOTHING,
For Men's, Boys', and Youth's Wear,
FURNISHING GOODS,
Notions, Edgings, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Hats, Caps, &c.,
Thursday Morning, April 6, 1876,
At Salesroom, 118 and 120 Wabash-av., commencing at 9:30 o'clock, with Furnishing Goods and Clothing.
Also, at 11 o'clock, sharp,
BANKRUPT SALE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
By order of L. G. Klinck, Esq., Assignee of I. & Moore, Bankrupt, Joliet.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE,
By direction of H. S. HAAS, Manager of the New York Loan Office, 120 South Clark-st.,
FORFEITED PLEDGES
At Butters & Co.'s New Auction House, northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Madison-st.,
FRIDAY, April 7, at 10 o'clock.
The stock to be sold is very large and varied, among which will be found Fine Gold and Silver Watches of every make and quality, Fine Diamonds and Diamond Jewelry, Fine Gold Chains of every style, Fine Gold Sets, Sterling Silver, Opera Glasses, &c., &c.
Also Law, Medical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
A LARGE LOT OF
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
New Furniture, New and Used Carpets, Handsome Pianos, Oil Paintings, Fine Table Cutlery, Stoves, and Other Merchandise,
SATURDAY MORNING, April 8, at 9:30 o'clock,
At Store 118 and 120 Wabash-av.,
N. E. cor. Madison-st.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.
On Thursday, April 6, at 9:30 o'clock
Parties furnishing their residence should call and examine our large and assorted stock of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
30 Parlor Suits of every grade, 25 Marble and Wood Top Chamber Sets, 50 Marble and Wood Tables, 20 Marble and Wood Hall Trees, 100 Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, 20 Whatnots, Lounges, Walnut Wardrobes, Book-Cases, Easy Chairs, Walnut Rockers and Chairs, Wire and Slat Springs, Mattresses, Parlor and Office Desks, Show-Cases, Carpets, Mirrors, Refrigerators, and Ice-Chests, Floor Oilcloth, Pianos, Parlor Organs, &c.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

On Saturday, April 8, at 9 o'clock,
10 Crates W. G. Crockery & Glassware.
AT 10:30 O'CLOCK,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Of every description, new and second-hand. Parlor and Chamber Sets, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Marble-top Tables, Whatnots, Lounges, Wardrobes, Oil Paintings, Extension and Breakfast Tables, Easy Chairs, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Book Cases, Mirrors, Mattresses, Springs, Parlor and Office Desks, Carpets, Pianos, Parlor Organs, 1 Gilt Pier Mirror, 28x84.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
117 Wabash-av., N. W. corner Madison-st.
1,000 cases Boots and Shoes
AT AUCTION,
Thursday Morning, April 6, at 9:30 o'clock.
FULL LINES OF
FRESH NEW SPRING GOODS.
All buyers of Boots and Shoes will find great bargains at this sale.
S. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

CARPET CLEANING.
Carpet Cleaning
FULLER & FULLER,
253 South Canal and 80 Dearborn-sts., sole owners of Wheeler's Patent Carpet Cleaner. Carpets cleaned, made, and laid. Orders by mail promptly executed. CARTAGE FREE.

CONFECTIONERY.
CANDY
CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

VOLUME 29.

WHITE GOODS.
OPDYCKE,
TERRY &
STEELE
(Formerly of PEAKE, OPDYCKE & CO.,
375 Broadway, New York,
32 Stoney-st., Nottinghan
IMPORTERS
OF
WHITE GOODS
Linens,
Laces,
Embroideries
and Notio
Have opened an Office at
NO. 254 MADISON-ST., CHICAG
(Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.,)
Where they will display a sample stock resenting their entire importations
SPECIAL BARGAIN
will be offered, and buyers will find it their interest to examine our stock prices before purchasing elsewhere.
A FULL LINE OF
Hamburg Edgings and Insertin
VERY CHEAP

BOOTS AND SHOES.
NEW
BOOT & SHO
HOUS
152 State-st.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH GOODS.
ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.
ROCK BOTTOM PR
SIMONDS & STODDAR

CORSETS.
Get the GENUINE! Beware of Imitatio
THOMSON'S PATENT GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS.
EACH CORSET Stamped "THOMSON" WITH TRADE-MARK A CROWN. THOMSON'S Glove-Fitting are the most Perfect, Durable, and Economical Corsets made.
EIGHT GRADE OF FINISH AND EA A PERFEC FIT.
They give e satisfac Every lady has worn t recomme them, and everywhere creasing p larity ind many co
tors to copy our names and marks as nearly as poss Be sure to get the genuine.
A NOVELTY—Thomson's Patent Solid Faste Capped Corset Steels. They are unbreakable, and fastenings do not abrade the dress.
For sale by first-class dealers everywhere.
THOMSON, LANGDON & CO., N. Y.
Sole Importers and Patentees for the U.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons ow Real Estate Taxes to the City of Chicago the year 1875, that the City of Chicago w at any time before May 1, 1876, borrow fr such persons the amount of such City Ta due from them, and will allow for such l two and one-half per cent (2½) on the amo borrowed, and will issue vouchers there which may be used in payment of the taxes, and which the Collector will be rected so to receive.

By order of the Mayor and Finance Co
S. S. HAYES, Comptroll
Chicago, March 29, 1876.

Office of Lyonsdale Coal Compa
86 Washington-st.,
CHICAGO, April 5, 18

Notice is hereby given to all partie debted to the Lyonsdale Coal Co. that I CONE, and no other party, is authorise collect, receive, and receipt for moneys in liquidation of such indebtedness from day forward.

JOHN H. LYON, Age

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.
Bullock Steam Printing Pr
With complete Stereotype Machinery, excellent condition. Cost $25,000. sell cheap and on easy terms. Address
CINCINNATI VOLKSBLATT CO
Cincinnati, Oh

FOR SALE.
The fixtures and safe of a private banking Would prefer a party who would like to conti business. Address F 57, Tribune office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

BALTIMORE, March 17, 1876.—Proposals will be re by the Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary unti 15th day of April, 1876, for the hire of about fifty co Of this number forty have been employed for several past in the manufacture of harness, and are com and skilled hands. They will be hired for any bu suitable to be conducted in a prison. The Directo serve to themselves the right to reject any and al which, in their judgment, are incompatible with t terests of the prison. Proposals must be indorsed, posals for Labor," and be addressed to the Warden further information address.

THOMAS S. WILKINSON
Warden Maryland Penitentia
Baltimore,

REMOVAL.
MILLINERY.
M. E. STOUGHTON has removed her linery Rooms from 578 Wabash-av.
56 WASHINGTON-ST.
Over Chas. Gossage & Co.'s Washington-st. ent

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

Office of the Lake Shore & Michi Southern Railway Co.

CLEVELAND, March 28,

The annual meeting of the Stockholders Company, for the election of Directors for the ing year, and for the transaction of other appr business, will be held at the office of the Comp the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, day of May next, between the hours of 11 o' the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon day.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secre

OIL TANKS.
WILSON & EVEND
OIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CA
47 & 49 West Lake Street,
CHICAG
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

FINANCIAL.
MONEY TO LOA
On first-class inside improved property at 8 p five years. Rents discounted.
LAZARUS SILVERMA
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